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LABOR'S DEFIANCE MET BY PROMPT FEDERAL ACTION

Coordinated Governmental Power
Pledged to Uphold the Law's
Supremacy in Compelling Ob-
servance of Coal Strike Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Congress, the Department of Justice,
and the White House, yesterday left
no doubt of the government's intention
to proceed straight ahead in the
policy of breaking the strike of bi-
tuminous coal miners as a challenge
to the supremacy of the law. The de-
cision of the American Federation of
Labor to give its full support to the
strike, brought out authoritative ex-
pressions from all three sources that
no class or group will be acknowledged
to be stronger than the government.
What answer officials of the United
Mine Workers of America would
make tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock
to the United States Court at Indian-
apolis, in response to its order to them
to call off the strike, was not known
in Washington when the foregoing ex-
pressions were made. It was hoped
that, despite the incitement of the
statement issued by the American Fed-
eration of Labor, the miners' officials
would obey the court's order and so
prevent an industrial conflict of pro-
portions not now calculable.

Leaders' Stand Not Forced

Samuel Gompers, president of the
American Federation of Labor, and
most of the members of its executive
council, undoubtedly exerted a con-
servative influence upon the restless
element in Labor up to the present
situation, but any impression that the
statement issued on Sunday night was
"forced" out of him or them by the
radical element, or because of their
desire to retain control of the organi-
zation, is erroneous. Mr. Gompers
and the members of the executive
council who issued the statement in-
dorsing the coal strike and virtually
inviting the miners to defy the govern-
ment, did so because the statement
represented their own views. The
time has passed when it can be said
that Mr. Gompers is a conservative
as the word is used reflexively in Labor
circles. No doubt whatever of this is
left with anyone who sees Mr. Gom-
pers personally or reads the coal
strike statement correctly.
At the White House yesterday, the
statement by the executive council of
the federation evoked a positive de-
claration that the full power of the
Executive Department would be used
to uphold the sovereignty of the courts
and the government. President Wil-
son was represented as standing un-
alterably by his statement on the eve
of the strike 10 days ago, that means
will be found to protect the interests
of the public.

Avoidance Plea Answered

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-Gen-
eral of the United States, issued a
formal reply to the challenge implied
in the statement by the federation,
in which he reiterated his position
that the strike is unlawful, and de-
clared that no convention of workers
or officials or any organization can
issue orders or adopt resolutions that
are superior in authority to the law
of the land. He was referring to the
American Federation of Labor state-
ment, which said the miners' officials
could not call off the strike, because
a convention had not given them the
power to do so.
"The coal strike is a plain violation
of a federal statute," said Mr. Palmer.
"This has been the government's po-
sition from the start. The President
declared it to be unlawful, and the
court, after a full hearing, has now
declared it to be unlawful."

All I can say is that the law will be enforced.

This same law has been en-
forced many times, and the Depart-
ment of Justice has other cases now
pending which are brought under it.
"The merits of the controversy be-
tween the operators and the miners
are not involved in the court proceed-
ings at Indianapolis. Neither is the
right to strike involved. Nothing that
the government has done is intended
or designed to have any effect upon
the recognized right of Labor to or-
ganize, to bargain collectively through
its unions, and, under ordinary in-
dustrial conditions, to walk out by
concerted action."

Alternative Accepted

"The proposal by the President of
a peaceful settlement of the matters
at issue between the operators and
the miners, through negotiation or
arbitration, was rejected, and the gov-
ernment, therefore, faced the alterna-
tive of submitting to the demands of
a single group, to the irreparable in-
jury of the whole people, or of chal-
lenging the assertion by that group of
power greater than that of the gov-
ernment itself. Confronted with such
a choice, the government's duty was
perfectly clear: It refused to sur-
render to the dictation of a group,
and it proposes to assert its power to
protect itself and the people whom it
is designed to serve."

"The government is no respecter of
persons in the enforcement of the law.
Those who conceive that the resolu-
tions of a convention or the orders
of the officers of any organization in
the country, whether Labor organiza-
tions or any other, are superior in

authority to the law of the land, will
find themselves mistaken.
"I assume that the order of the court
will be obeyed. The President's offer
for a peaceful settlement is still open,
and I hope that the miners and op-
erators will now get together and settle
their controversy."

The assertion in the federation
statement that officials of the govern-
ment had given Labor a promise, at
the time the Lever Act was passed,
that it would not be used against
Labor organizations, was said at the
Department of Justice to be without
foundation so far as the records of the
department show. If Thomas B.
Gregory, then Attorney-General, gave
any such assurance, the presumption
is that it was verbal. The Congres-
sional Record of August 6, 1917, was
cited to prove the contrary of the
federation statement, for it is stated
in that issue that a provision "spec-
ifically exempting Labor unions from
the act was eliminated by conferees on
the bill, who held that no one had the
right to strike in war time."

Miners May Obey Order

Trend of Indianapolis Conference Said
to Indicate Such Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The trend
of the conference of the Mine Workers'
leaders in session here is reported to
be in favor of compliance with the
court order, according to information
gained from some of the representa-
tives last night. One member ex-
pressed the opinion that he was posi-
tive such action would finally be taken.
Members of the conference would not
indicate when they expected a vote to
be taken on the question.
Every member of the conference was
receiving an opportunity to state his
position, and as there were about 100
members present, this was delaying the
vote. Whether the action of the
conference will be made public prior
to the appearance of the miners in
court this morning, as ordered by
Judge Anderson, could not be ascer-
tained. Under the court's order, the
miners are required to submit a copy
of the rescinding order not later than
noon today.

Right to Strike Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
"NEW YORK, New York—That there
is no court in the United States that
can compel any miner or group of
miners to work if they do not wish to
work, is the opinion of Dudley Field
Malone, former collector of the Port of
New York. Mr. Malone, at an anti-
Russian blockade meeting here, dis-
gusted from that subject long enough
to express this opinion, although as a
lawyer, he recognizes Judge Ander-
son's right to issue the injunction. Yet,
this federal judge, he added, had re-
fused to grant citizenship to men who
asked for it, because they insisted upon
their right to belong to an organiza-
tion. Mr. Malone thought if "these
so-called statesmen of America are
looking for anarchy, they will find it
in the advertisements of our newspa-
pers and in the decisions of some of
the courts."

State May Take Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BISMARCK, North Dakota—Gov-
ernor Frazier late yesterday issued a
proclamation declaring his intention
of taking over the North Dakota lig-
nite mines and operating them in be-
half of the State if the operators do
not get together with the men by 6
o'clock this evening.

Shortage Closes Schools

DES MOINES, Iowa—Des Moines
schools were closed yesterday, and
will remain so until the end of the
coal strike. Lack of fuel was the
reason. Several public buildings and
business places in the city will have
to close within 48 hours if coal is not
forthcoming.

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SENATE CONSIDERS CLAIMS OF LABOR

Members Indorse Government Ac-
tion in Coal Strike—Facts Re-
garding Alleged Pledge of
Lever Act Exemption Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The coal strike crisis was brought
to the attention of the United States
Senate yesterday, when Robert M.
La Follette (R.), Senator from Wis-
consin, read the statement issued on
Sunday night by the American Federa-
tion of Labor.

Charles I. Thomas (D.), Senator
from Colorado, took exception to
part of the statement, in which the
Labor council insisted that the Lever
Act was enacted with the understand-
ing that it should not apply to Labor.
It was emphatically stated in the Sen-
ate while the bill was before Congress,
said Senator Thomas, that it was to
apply to Labor.

Senator Thomas offered a resolution
calling upon the Attorney-General of
the United States to transmit to the
Senate the files of his office for the
period in which the Lever Act was
being considered, in order to ascer-
tain whether or not Attorney-General
Gregory held that it would not apply
to Labor, as the American Federation
of Labor statement declared.

Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from
Georgia, prevented immediate consid-
eration of the resolution, and it went
over till today.

Government Action Indorsed

Immediately after the Labor Coun-
cil's statement was read, Henry L.
Myers (D.), Senator from Montana,
said he was in full accord with the
government's course in the strike.

"I would rather freeze than see the
government recede from its position,"
he declared. "I believe the country is
facing the most serious time since
1861. The passage of the Adamson
Law, at the time of the threatened
railroad strike, I think, is the cause
of most of our trouble today. I hope
that mistake will not be repeated."
"I am in favor of having this issue
decided now, without any compromise.
Delay will only postpone the evil day.
There is nothing in the statement of
the executive council of the American
Federation of Labor, which would in
any way justify any body of citizens
in defying the laws and the courts."

"Of course the people won't buy
coal when the prices are high, and
there will be a great deal of freezing,"
Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Ok-
lahoma, said. "We are fighting while
Rome is burning. We ought to get
under to consideration of the pressing
domestic questions confronting the
country, without any further delay."

General Conditions Blamed

A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from
Iowa, in indorsing Senator Owen's
statement, said he was convinced that
neither the miners nor the operators
were entirely responsible for the coal
strike situation. "I think it will be
found in a shortage of transportation
facilities, and partly in a disinclina-
tion of many people to buy coal at
certain seasons of the year, and in the
high prices for fuel permitted by the
Fuel Administration," said Senator
Cummins. "I do not wonder at the
situation we are facing."

Senator Owen read figures to show
that the miners last year averaged
from 62 to 75 per cent of full time.
"If the Senate would stop wasting
time over the Peace Treaty and pay
some attention to the railroads and
other pressing domestic questions,
there would not be so much internal
trouble confronting the country," said
Senator Cummins.

Senator Thomas read excerpts from
the statement of the Labor leaders, in
which it was said that Attorney-
General Gregory had assured Samuel
Gompers that the Lever Act would not
apply to Labor. There was no mis-
understanding about the bill when it
was before the Senate, said Senator
Thomas.

MR. BONAR LAW ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

Government Leader Says Britain
Will Not Open Negotiations
With the Bolsheviks Without
Parliament Discussing Question

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)
—Questioned in the House of
Commons, regarding the Premier's
Guidance, speech Mr. Bonar Law, the
government leader, repudiated any in-
tention of opening negotiations with
Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Pres-
ident, without the House discussing
the question, and denied that any dis-
crepancy existed between the Prem-
ier's speech and Winston Churchill's
statement in the debate on the Rus-
sian situation.

Judenitch Force Continues Retirement

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Gen-
eral Judenitch's main force continues
its retirement along the Gatchina-
Narva line toward Yamburg closely
pressed by the Bolsheviks, who claim
to be 33 miles west of Gatchina. Si-
multaneously the Red force which
broke through General Judenitch's
right and captured Gdov has turned
north toward Yamburg.
The Bolsheviks, advancing along the
river Luga, are within 10 miles of Y-
amburg. The Bolsheviks are clearly try-
ing to drive General Judenitch into a
pocket. On Admiral Koltchak's front,
they claim to be 64 miles east of Petro-
pavlovsk. On General Denikin's front,
the position appears to be stabilizing
again.

Bolshevik Peace Offer Published

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Col-
onel Malone, M.P., has published the
Bolshevik peace offer, which he
brought from Russia. Differing little
from W. C. Bullitt's version, it reiter-
ates the proposition issued on Febru-
ary 4, regarding the recognition of
Russia's financial obligations to for-
eign states and individuals and the
granting to entente citizens of conces-
sions upon mines, forests, and such
like. It then gives a time limit,
namely, November 15, and adds: "The
Soviet Government hopes it will not
be necessary to transfer this offer
with necessary modifications to the
Central Powers."

Press Comment on Premier's Speech

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr.
Lloyd George's statement in his
Guidance speech on Saturday night
regarding the question of possible
negotiations with the Bolsheviks in
Russia has been commented on vari-
ously in the British Press.

The Daily Chronicle declares that
it is "not free from obscurity" and
adds, "Some may see in it a suggestion
of returning to the Prinkipo policy;
we do not, however, read it in quite
that sense."

The Daily News accuses Mr. Lloyd
George of inconsistency and insincer-
ity in all his dealings with Russia.
The newspaper contends that the
terms which the Soviet Government is
known to be willing to accept are es-
sentially reasonable. It declares a
sincere attempt at peace ought to be
successful, though, "if the Bolsheviks
meet with military successes, they
may be tempted to put the price of
peace higher than they are putting it
today."

"The determination of Labor to end
intervention in Russia has at last
taught the Premier that Labor is more
to be feared than a reactionary press,"
says The Daily Herald, a Labor organ.
The newspaper calls upon Labor to
force the government to make peace
on the Soviet terms.

Bolshevism "on Decline in Russia"

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A
well-informed critic of the Russian
situation today expressed the view to
a representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor that Bolshevism, despite
its military successes, was on its de-
cline in Russia. This critic looks not
so much for the obvious overthrow of
Bolshevism as for its internal trans-
formation.

The commissaries governing Russia
had made many departures from pure
Bolshevik doctrine, he said, and to
retain their power Russia's rulers
would go much further in the same
direction. In this connection it is re-
ported that the Bolshevik people's
commissary, Mr. Krassin, recently
created cotermination at a council of
the people's commissaries by record-
ing his view that under Communism
it was impossible to save the country.

He is stated to have reviewed all
the departments of public life and to
have concluded that a catastrophe was
inevitable and predicted a landslide
of the people to reaction. The Christian
Science Monitor informant insisted
that all his information showed Ad-
miral Koltchak to be a fair-minded and
well-meaning man and General Deni-
kin to be similar, but more of a soldier.
Neither, however, was in any sense a
big man and the courage of Admiral
Koltchak was strongly suspected by
Russians of reactionary monarchism.
Generally speaking, he thought, any
attempt at unifying Russia was
doomed to failure. The world was
moving toward democracy and democ-
racy, he considered, could not be
worked in a population of hundreds of
millions.

HOUSE RAILROAD BILL IS REPORTED

Esch Measure, Approved by the
Committee, Provides for Ad-
justment of Labor Disputes—
Any Guaranty Is Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—One of the features of the Esch
Railroad Bill, which was reported
from the House Interstate and For-
eign Commerce Committee, yesterday,
is the provision for the settlement of
disputes between carriers and employ-
ees. There is no prohibition of the
use of the strike, as in the Cummins
Bill, but provision is made for the
establishment of a railway Labor ad-
justment board to be composed as
follows:

1. A group of employee members,
consisting of one representative for
each union, to be appointed by the
chief executive of the union.
2. A group of employer members
appointed among the various classes
of carriers as follows: Fifteen repre-
sentatives for carriers by railroad, to
be appointed by the Association of
Railway Executives; one representa-
tive for the express companies, to be
appointed by the chief executive of
the American Railway Express Com-
pany; and one representative for the
sleeping car companies, to be ap-
pointed by the chief executive of the
Pullman car lines. If any appointive
authority fails to exercise its authority
within 30 days, the President is to
make the appointment, selecting a
person associated in interest with the
union or class of carrier that he is to
represent.

Forum for All Disputes

The adjustment board is to receive
for hearing and decision any dispute
between any carrier and union, upon
application of the carrier or union, or
upon the written request of three
members of the adjustment board, or
upon the request of the President of
the United States. The dispute is to
be referred to a conference committee
composed of each employee member
representing a union directly inter-
ested in the dispute, and an equal
number of employer members. A de-
cision by this commission requires the
concurrence of at least two-thirds of
the members. The adjustment board
is to maintain offices in Chicago.

There is also established the rail-
way board of Labor appeals, consist-
ing of three members representing the
unions, one to be appointed by the
President from each of three sets of
six nominees offered by the group of
employees of the adjustment board;
three members representing the car-
riers similarly appointed; and three
members representing the public, to be
appointed by the President, having
regard for the interests of agriculture,
commerce and unorganized Labor. No
nominee for member of the board of
Labor appeals shall be a member of
the adjustment board. The board of
Labor appeals, which is also to have
offices in Chicago, is to investigate
relations between carriers and em-
ployees, particularly in questions re-
lating to hours, wages, and other con-
ditions of employment, and the re-
spective duties, privileges and rights
of each.

Plumb Plan Criticized

The committee says that the only
bill providing for government own-
ership, the Plumb plan, is too radical
to offer a solution. Many of the bills
submitted recommended the establish-
ment of a transportation board ad-
visory to, or wholly independent of,
the Interstate Commerce Commission.
The committee believes that such a
board would be subject to political in-
fluences, and would not have intimate
knowledge of the various phases of the
railroad management. The creation
of a transportation board, the com-
mittee apprehends, would result in a
division of authority and divided re-
sponsibility.

The plan of federal incorporation,
it is held, would entail large expense,
long delays, and a vast amount of
litigation. Two plans for consolida-
tion were presented, one permissive
and the other compulsory. Many of
the objections found to federal in-
corporation seem valid in regard to
compulsory consolidation.

Guaranties Opposed

The committee says that a
straight guaranty is destructive of
initiative, and would lead to ex-
travagance, inefficiency, increased
cost of transportation, and govern-
ment ownership. The ability of
the Interstate Commerce Commission
to provide a rate structure to
yield a certain percentage on the fair
value of the roads is doubted, because
of fluctuations due to many causes.
The plan is considered unworkable,
imposing upon the commission an im-
possible task.

The policy in framing the pending
bill was to build on a structure al-
ready in existence, and to provide for
an adjustment of financial relations
between the carriers and the govern-
ment arising out of federal control, and
to provide, during a limited recon-
struction period, for financial support
and temporary relief for the weaker
roads. The bill also seeks to retain
such advantages arising out of unified
management and control as have been
proved during the last two years—joint
use of terminals and coordination be-
tween rail and water carriers, to-
gether with pooling of traffic, earnings
and equipment.
Existing rates, fares, etc., are to re-
main in force until changed by law.

Indebtedness of the carriers for im-
provements and federal advances are
to be extended, at the carriers' request,
for ten years or less.

Certain guaranties are made to the
railroads under conditions fixed by the
Interstate Commerce Commission, and
loans may be made by the Secretary
of the Treasury during the two-year
period following the close of federal
control.

TEXTS OF NOTES IN JENKINS CASE

Mexican Government Declared It
Would Not Pay a Ransom,
but Would Guarantee Damages
Victim Might Be Entitled To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The texts of the note sent by the
United States in regard to the capture
by bandits of William O. Jenkins,
American consular agent at Puebla,
and of the reply sent by the Mexican
authorities, were obtained here yester-
day. The terms of the United
States note to Hilario Meduria, Sub-
secretary of State, were as follows:
"Mr. Subsecretary: I have the honor
to inform you that I have received
telegraphic instructions from my gov-
ernment to insist that the Mexican
Government advise me categorically
as to the steps taken to secure the re-
lease of the consular agent of the
United States, Mr. Jenkins."

"I have likewise received instruc-
tions to bring to the notice of the De-
partment of Foreign Affairs that my
government expects that the Mexican
Government will take efficacious mea-
sures so that Mr. Jenkins should be re-
leased without harm, even though it
be necessary for the Mexican Govern-
ment to pay the ransom demanded."

"Accept, Mr. Subsecretary, the re-
newed assurances of my highest con-
sideration."
(Signed)
"GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN."

The Mexican Reply

The Mexican reply, which was very
long, said, in part:

"Acting under instruction from the
President, I have the honor to assure
Your Excellency that not only in this
case, but in any of the others that
have unfortunately occurred, or that
may occur, the Mexican Government
has taken and will take all measures
that may be necessary to guarantee
fully the lives and interests of all in-
habitants of the country, whether for-
eigners or nationals, and that this al-
ways will be its policy. If, however,
it should be claimed, in this, or any
other case, that the Mexican Govern-
ment should pay any sum by way of
ransom, the government would be in
the painful necessity of not accepting
such a demand, declaring categorically
that it will not pay any ransom for
Mr. Jenkins, even though it should be
proved legally in the investigation now
being carried on by the authorities of
Puebla that the consul was compelled
to pay any sum, or that he has already
made such payment."

Payment of Ransoms Impossible

"Your Excellency readily under-
stands the reasons of defense and
ethics on which my government bases
a statement of this character. Even
though it recognizes the obligation it
is under of protecting foreign lives
and interests in the country, it be-
lieves that this protection should be
the same as that enjoyed by nationals,
and it is very well known that no gov-
ernment has ever been called upon to
extend its obligation of vigilance and
protection so far as to insure them in-
dividually to each inhabitant, for such
would be impossible. The willingness
of the government to overcome every
difficulty by offering to pay these ran-
soms, far from putting an end to these
outrages, would provoke them by
awakening through its liberality ambi-
tions, and would open the doors to
fraudulent combinations with cer-
tainty of success. What it is ready to
do in this and in any other case is to
guarantee to the victims, through the
courts, the payment of the damages to
which they may be entitled under our
penal and civil laws."

"The Mexican Government is pursu-
ing the perpetrators of this outrage
and believes their capture possible;
and in the event of the recovery of the
sums which it is said were taken from
Mr. Jenkins or of those which may
have been paid as ransom, Your Ex-
cellency may be sure that they will be
forthwith returned to their owner, this
being one of the first steps presented
in our penal code."

VICTOR L. BERGER OUSTED FROM HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—By a vote of 309 to 1, the House
of Representatives last night voted to
unseat Victor L. Berger, Socialist, Rep-
resentative-elect from Wisconsin. The
vote came after five and one-half hours
of debate, in which both Republicans
and Democrats voiced in pointed lan-
guage their opposition to seating Mr.
Berger.

PLANS OF EXTREMISTS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—To mark
the second anniversary of the Bolsh-
evist outbreak in Russia, the extremists
belonging to the Paris railroad unions
have decided to strike. It is thought
that the men will confine their action
to stopping work for an hour and a
half at 3:30 p. m.

SENATORS ENGAGE IN BITTER DEBATE ON IRISH QUESTION

David I. Walsh, on Declaring
That He Represents a Subject
Race, Is Strongly Criticized
by John Sharp Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Consideration of the Treaty of
Peace was checked in the United
States Senate yesterday by a bitter ex-
change on the Irish question between
John Sharp Williams, Senator from
Mississippi, and David I. Walsh, Sen-
ator from Massachusetts, both Demo-
crats. The debate which suddenly
sprang up between the two senators
on the Democratic side of the cham-
ber prevented the Senate from
reaching a vote on the third reserva-
tion, which is intended to limit the
obligations of the United States under
Article X of the League of Nations
Covenant.

Several attempts, however, to alter
the reservation proposed by the
Foreign Relations Committee were
voted down, and the indications are
that it will be adopted today without
modification. An amendment pro-
posed by William E. Borah, (R.), Sen-
ator from Idaho, declaring that this
country has no obligations at all under
Article X, was defeated by 18 to 68,
the 18 probably representing the
strength of the irreconcilables in the
United States Senate.

Not since the discussion of the
Treaty began has the Senate witnessed
a controversy so bitter as that between
the two Democratic senators yester-
day. For one full hour business was
practically suspended while the
Senator from Mississippi paid his re-
spects to the "hyphenates" in Ameri-
can public life.

Patronage Charge by Senator Walsh

The war of words was precipitated
by a declaration by Senator Walsh
to the effect that he had just heard that
plans were being made to deprive him
of all the patronage in the State of
Massachusetts because of his differ-
ences with the Administration on the
League issue.

"I well know," he said, "that if I
took an attitude contrary to the Ad-
ministration, I would receive in due
time my punishment, and I now know
that already plans are being made to
take away from me every particle of
patronage in the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts. I am prepared for abuse
and vilification. But how can I sit
here as the representative of a sub-
ject race and not cry out against
declarations made all over the country
that under Article XI of the League
provision is made to give a hearing to
subject peoples?"

The declaration that he stood in the
Senate "as a representative of a sub-
ject race," was taken by Senator
Williams as the text of a reply in
which he roundly declared that a
United States Senator should repre-
sent only the United States, and should
not be biased in American affairs by
his love or his hatred for peoples
across the sea.

The aim of Sinn Feinism in America,
said Senator Williams, is to destroy
the friendship between Great Britain
and the United States in the hope that
out of this may come profit to the
cause of Ireland. Sinn Fein, he said,
has done more harm to the cause of
Ireland than any other single factor.
The Mississippi Senator went on to
relate the

Senator's language was: "I stand here as the offspring of subject races," he continued. "Ah, what does it all mean? There is not a word in this covenant that binds any American citizen at any time, and the Senator from Massachusetts knows it, provided he has average intelligence, to take part at any time with Great Britain against Ireland in any domestic controversy that may be cultivated across the water."

Sinn Fein Irish Arraigned

"For what he as a Senator of the United States is seeking—or perhaps I am going too far in that—but what the Sinn Fein Irish are seeking is that we shall under no circumstances be too friendly to Great Britain, because, if we are friendly to Great Britain, it may avoid a possibly expected war at some time with us by which the Irish would profit."

"I say to you that the man who pretends to be an American citizen, even a private citizen, much less an American senator, who claims the right of American citizenship and the benefits of it, must throw behind him without mental reservation, without a pretense of any description, all of his European derivation, whatever it was, Hungarian, Russian, Jew, Irish, I care not what; and if he is not ready to throw it behind him he is unworthy to be an American citizen and he is treacherously to be an American senator."

"There was a man after man without a drop of Irish blood in his veins whose whole sympathy and soul went out for Irish Home Rule as mine did. I have sat upon the same platform with Cardinal Gibbons while we were both trying to help the cause of Irish Home Rule with old Fred Talbot of Maryland. But, when I remember the American sailors who were rabbed in Cork, when I remember the information given to German submarines in order that they might sink English and neutral ships, perhaps with American women and children on board them, and all given by the Sinn Fein; when I remember the agreement with Germany to land troops and rifles on the coast of Ireland in order to fight against one of our allies and thereby fight against us, I confess that the old general spirit of love for the genial, sociable, friendly Irishman, fades to a certain extent, while I begin to hate the treachery of the Sinn Feiners."

Walsh Defense

Senator Walsh then rose to reply. He said:

"I am sick and tired of hearing men who differ from me on other points, call me pro-German, pro-Irish, pro-Bolshevik, or anarchists. Cannot a man speak as a Democrat and still be an American? Cannot a man who is a descendant of a subject race call attention to the fact that this country may be a change in the policy of America? I protest as an American citizen and as an American Senator against America joining in any compact with European powers which may change the whole policy of this country in its attitude of sympathy and aid toward subject people."

"My colleague needs no defense from me," declared Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, joining in the fray. "He is entirely able to take care of himself. In past political campaigns he and I have been as far apart politically as two men possibly could be, but I have talked with him about this Treaty a good deal, and I can say that no man ever took the difficult step he has taken from more purely conscientious motives."

RUMANIA IN NEED OF FOREIGN CREDITS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The chief of the Rumanian Financial and Commercial Commission leaving France for the United States has made the following statement: "The greatest need of Rumania at present is for both winter clothing and leather belting for factories as all the available stocks of these articles were carried off by the pillaging German armies during their invasion and occupation. We expect to arrange for large purchases of these supplies in New York and Chicago, but unless credits are extended the Rumanians will have to go to Germany where they have already been assured of any credits they may require."

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF LENS' INHABITANTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A moving appeal has been made to Mr. Clemenceau on behalf of the inhabitants of Lens by the deputy mayor of the devastated regions, who declares that owing to the breakdown of the transport service not one of the temporary houses promised for the winter has been erected and that only immediate action can prevent the inhabitants from passing the winter amid the ruins.

ELECTION LAWS UPHOLD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court yesterday, in effect, held constitutional the Massachusetts election fraud laws. These provide that five citizens may bring a charge of fraud against an officeholder and if the evidence is substantiated before a court the official is to be ousted from office and disqualified from voting. The laws also limit the amount any candidate may spend in seeking various offices.

NAVY HAS OFFICERS FOR SHIPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sufficient personnel for all dreadnaughts and cruisers of the navy are now in the service, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday told a House sub-committee. The Secretary was discussing widely circulated reports that many first-line ships were laid up at navy yards because of a lack of officers and crews.

SUSPICIONS FELT OF CODE BETRAYAL

Dr. Zimmermann Admits Before War Responsibility Committee Germans Believed America Had Given Code to Entente

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the war, caused a mild sensation during today's session of the National Assembly committee investigating the war, when he admitted that the German authorities had been suspicious that their code, which had been made known to the American authorities, was betrayed to the entente by the United States Government. (The reference is to the special code, which the American Government permitted to be used in wireless communication with the Washington Embassy, a copy of which was furnished to the State Department.)

Count von Bernstorff, when asked regarding these suspicions, said at first that he could not swear that these wireless messages had not been communicated by the United States Government to the entente, but later declared under oath that he had never known of such treachery. He declared Germany had a difficult and dangerous cable route through neutral countries, but that messages had been concealed as commercial dispatches.

Submarine Warfare Considered

The submarine warfare came into the investigation again today. Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle, one of the advocates of the submarine campaign, said the U-boats had not been able to get at American transports because each submarine covered a limited circle around England, and the whole ocean could not be patrolled. Various British and American inventions, like the "listening boat," Admiral von Capelle declared, were other things which prevented attacks on transports.

Admiral von Capelle did not mention mines or depth charges during his recital. He would not admit that the Admiralty underestimated the United States as a factor in the war, but declared it was known, from England's experience with a volunteer army, that the United States could not raise many troops in six months, and it was thought by the time they were trained the war would be over.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speeches

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor during the greater part of the war, declared he was of the impression in June and July (1917) that the submarines were so destructive that England was weakening. He said that Mr. Lloyd George's speech, when he asked for "ships, ships," was probably not recognized as a peace opportunity and, he asserted, the same could be said of the speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow, demanding "silver and bullets."

What had been the impression regarding the entry of the United States into the war was then discussed by the commission. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that any man who read the Lusitania and Sussex notes of the United States would have known this was inevitable.

Dr. Zimmermann was asked whether he said in a general party meeting, regarding the submarine warfare and the entry of the United States into the war, that American aid militarily would amount to "zero, zero, zero." The former Foreign Minister evaded the answer.

Comment in German Papers

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—Since Admiral von Koch testified last week before the National Assembly committee inquiring into responsibility for the war, regarding an interview had by an American newspaper correspondent in December, 1914, with Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, there has been much dispute in the German newspapers concerning who authorized the interview. In this interview Germany's submarine war was predicted.

The "Vorwärts" yesterday said the interview had slipped out without the knowledge of the Imperial Chancellor or the Admiralty chief. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, omitted his duty, according to the "Vorwärts," by not going to the Emperor and demanding the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz or the acceptance of his own withdrawal from office.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that it established today that Admiral von Tirpitz properly submitted the interview to the Foreign Office, but that by some chance neither Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, nor the Imperial Chancellor saw it. The responsibility for the interview, it declares, therefore, is unknown. The "Vossische Zeitung" compares the affair to the famous letter of the former Emperor William printed in The Daily Telegraph in 1908, which passed the Foreign Office and the Chancellor's office unchallenged.

CONSTITUTION FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Information has been received here regarding the proposed Constitution for Tzecho-Slovakia, presented on November 5 to the Diet of that country for its consideration, the draft of which is as follows:

Suffrage is to be accorded to all citizens who have attained the age of 21, and all such citizens are to be eligible to election to the Diet. Freedom of worship and education in any

language is recognized. As a compromise between unrestricted authority of a single chamber and the institution of an upper house, there is provided a body called, "the guardians of the law," an advisory council to the Chief of State, consisting of 30 persons chosen by the Diet, 20 by the Chief of State, and one representative of each of the higher educational institutions. This body has the right of vetoing any bill passed by the Diet, and in case of veto the bill is sent back to the Diet for further consideration. Such a bill may not be reintroduced in the same session, but if introduced and passed in the next session by a two-thirds vote of the Diet, it becomes law. The Chief of State is to be commander-in-chief of the army, and is to be chosen for seven years, by universal suffrage. The Diet is to present two candidates for position of Chief of State to the Nation, one for the Majority and one for the Minority. Should the Diet present only one candidate, he is to be considered elected without further voting. In case of vacancy in the office of the Chief of State, the duties are to be fulfilled, until a new election is held, by a council of three, consisting of the marshal of the Diet, the Prime Minister, and the Chief Justice.

PROPOSAL SENT TO POLISH COMMITTEE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—At its sitting yesterday, the Supreme Council sent to the Polish committee the British delegation's projected settlement of the Galician question and to the Belgian committee the Belgian note and the German concerning the situation in Eupen and Malmédy.

Decision by Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Supreme Council has decided on the creation of a single list of persons to be delivered by Germany to a special commission, which will compare the different lists made out by the allied powers, so that no one guilty will escape from the general list. The commission will decide shortly upon the composition, procedure and seat of the tribunal.

Conference Delegate Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Stanislaus Patek, formerly Polish Minister at Prague, has been appointed delegate to the Peace Conference to replace Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is remaining in Poland. Roman Dmowski becomes head of the Polish delegation.

UNITED STATES IS THANKED BY HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Hungarian Premier, Stephen Friedrich, has formally expressed his gratitude to the United States and Americans for the aid which is being given to Hungarian children.

"The American children's relief has just started systematic work in Hungary," he says, "and this excellent institution has continued the splendid spirit of Mr. Hoover, which met with such brilliant success in Europe, and is sure to be as fully successful in our country. Thanks are also due to the entire mission and for the intelligent cooperation of Captain Richardson. We owe a great debt of gratitude to General Bandholtz, the distinguished leader of the American military mission in Hungary."

ALLEGED DANGER IN COURTS BILL SHOWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Labor Minister today received a deputation from the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the blast furnace men and mill men of Scotland to discuss the effects on the iron and steel trades of the Industrial Courts Bill. John Hodze, M.P., heading the deputation, pointed out the danger of the bill, in its present form, interfering with the existing machinery and particularly with the conciliation boards which, in the iron and steel trades, were regarded as practically perfect.

Mr. Hodze subsequently informed a press representative that the Labor Minister had agreed to insert words in the bill safeguarding the existing machinery in all industries where it was working satisfactorily.

FRENCH PRIZE FOR A NEW AEROPLANE TYPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French Aero Club is instituting a prize of 500,000 francs to the inventor of an aeroplane presenting maximum security, and able to attain the highest degree in rapid and slow flight, as well as to alight in any conditions on any kind of ground. The apparatus must be able to rise vertically from the ground and to attain rapidly a speed of 200 kilometers an hour and drop vertically to the ground within a circle of five meters.

CONSUL-GENERAL AT ODESSA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

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MEETING OF SWISS PARLIAMENT

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—The Swiss Parliament met today in extraordinary session. It will be called upon to consider the question of Switzerland's adhesion to the League of Nations.

FRENCH FINANCIAL POLICY EXPLAINED

Finance Minister Shows Economic and Financial Press Association the Need for International Credits to Pay War Expenses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, delivered an important speech on French financial policy at a luncheon given by the Economic and Financial Press Association. He declared that it was necessary to appeal to international credit to liquidate the war expenses and restore the devastated regions. The financial situation in France warrants such a procedure, he declared, as the external debt is 30,000,000,000 francs, whereas the external credit amounts to 52,000,000,000 francs so that France is in reality a creditor of foreign countries.

France draws no positive advantage from this situation, however, Mr. Klotz explained, as no payment has been obtained from Germany, the Treaty being not yet in force and none of the great financial markets of the world having been opened to France, which already has spent 10,000,000,000 francs to start the reconstruction of the devastated regions. The falling of the franc is due to this tremendous effort, but Mr. Klotz said that he was confident that the rapid recuperation of French credit first, as France should balance her budget by taxes, which had already been doubled since the war, will produce 10,000,000,000 francs this year. Another 50 per cent increase would be a sufficient balance for an ordinary budget. An increase in the value of money in the proportion of 250 per cent will aid the Nation in all its contributive charges.

The Minister expressed satisfaction at the continual increase of the total revenue returns, indicating a revival of business life in the country; stamp duties, he said, are yielding this year more than 2,000,000,000 francs against 1,000,000,000 francs last year and the savings banks' returns for 1919 have shown an excess of deposits of 1,157,000,000 francs. Mr. Klotz declared that a task that the new Parliament will have to accomplish will be to vote a great loan which will consolidate the floating debt and reduce the circulation of notes by repayments to the Bank of France.

Mr. Klotz concluded that the Allies had no reason to delay their financial aid as they must not consider France's balance sheet as a mismanaged enterprise, but must understand that its condition was solely due to the break in the balance of the exchanges and that they should help France to re-establish them. Mr. Klotz gave the figures concerning the excessive imports into France and her diminished exports and asked Great Britain and the United States to take all these factors into account. He ended by expressing unlimited confidence in the future of France. His speech has created an excellent impression in the Paris Bourse.

SENTENCE ON CAPTAIN SADOUL PRONOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Capt. Jacques Sadoul was sentenced by court martial yesterday to the extreme penalty with military degradation. The trial of Captain Sadoul began yesterday before the Second Court-Martial in Paris. Captain Sadoul is charged with desertion in foreign territory and communication with the enemy or with rebel armies and other acts of treason punishable under the military code by the extreme penalty. In the absence of the accused, the tribunal will proceed to a verdict after reading the record without hearing witnesses.

Captain Sadoul's wife presented herself through her lawyer, Maître Maurice Flach, and his political friends through Maître André Berthou, basing their claims on Article 468 of the criminal code, which provides that if an accused person outside France cannot present himself, his relatives and friends may appear to plead in his behalf. The president of the court declared under the military code that no advocate can be heard in defense of the accused. After a sharp discussion both lawyers were heard on this point and they asked that the trial be postponed until Captain Sadoul can be present. The decision will be pronounced on this point today. According to French opinion, should Captain Sadoul return he will certainly be convicted and executed. Should he not return, his sentence will carry the forfeiture of his nationality and the confiscation of his property.

ITALY GAINS FROM HER ENTRY INTO WAR

PALERMO, Sicily (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The former Premier, Vittorio Orlando, in a speech to the electors last night reiterated the defense which he made in the Chamber in September of his actions and declared that the situation on the Adriatic coast on today was identical with the situation as he left it in the beginning of June.

It was impossible to reach a solution, said Mr. Orlando, because Italy could not increase her minimum conscription, the acceptance of which found "an insurmountable obstacle in the opposition of President Wilson." The former Premier pointed out that Italy had attained the chief objects of her entry into the war by reaching the Brenner frontier which in the past was the historical road of German invasions of Italy.

"That frontier," he continued, "can be defended now by a handful of men, while heretofore the defense of the

PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLICAN BLOC

Mr. Millerand, at Meeting of His Constituents in Paris, Urges Parliamentary Reform

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Alexandre Millerand addressed a meeting of his constituents last night and explained the program of the national Republican bloc. The three main points in his speech were, first, that the Union Sacrée is a "question of life and death to France," secondly, that social peace, without which the economic renaissance is impossible, is indispensable in order to establish compulsory arbitration to prevent strikes, and, thirdly, that parliamentary reform is indispensable and that the power of the French Parliament should be reduced whilst the power of the President of the Republic should be considerably extended.

Commenting on this speech Gustave Hervé, editor of La Victoire, declared that Mr. Millerand was a political man who had proved himself a man of action and who might well assume the task of national reconstruction, a rôle which Mr. Clemenceau has played during the war for the liberation of the country. Many believe that Mr. Millerand will succeed Mr. Clemenceau as Prime Minister.

Incident in French Electoral Campaign. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Friday)—The sensation of the electoral campaign yesterday was the resignation of the Minister of the Liberated Regions, Albert Lebrun. It is said that the incident arose unexpectedly out of Mr. Clemenceau's visit to Strasbourg, where the Premier informed Mr. Lebrun, that it was impossible that the name of a member of the government should figure on the same list with that of the deputy, Louis Marin, who voted against the ratification of the Versailles Treaty.

GROWTH OF ASSETS OF NATIONAL BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to a statement just issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, the assets of the national banks of the United States are greater at this time than were the combined resources of all the banks and trust companies in the country in 1909, exceeding them by \$520,000,000.

The returns show that the resources of the national banks on September 12, 1919, were \$21,615,000,000, and that the growth in the last six years was greater than in the entire preceding 40 years since the Civil War. Deposits for the last year exceeded loans by \$1,200,000,000, the increase in deposits throughout the country having been general since June 30, 1919, only five states—Connecticut, Arizona, Florida, Nevada, and Mississippi—showing a decrease. The aggregate reduction in the five states was only \$2,000,000. Of the cities showing an increase Chicago took the lead with \$65,000,000. New York City showed a large decrease.

PRINCE OF WALES DUE IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Prince of Wales will arrive in Washington today at noon for a visit until Friday. Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall will meet him at the Union Station, and drive with him to the Belmont home, where the Prince will live while here.

President and Mrs. Wilson are expected to receive him at the White House this afternoon, and this evening he will be the guest of Vice-President Marshall at dinner. A large crowd is expected to welcome the Prince, whose visit has been looked forward to with great interest.

MEMBERS OF CABINET ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Bulgarian Government has arrested the leading members of the Radoslavoff Cabinet, which declared war on the Allies, and they are to be tried. The Bulgarian Government has taken steps to obtain the extradition of the former Tzar Ferdinand, Mr. Radoslavoff, and Generalissimo Jeko.

BROWN SUGAR CONFISCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Over 1000 pounds of brown sugar were confiscated here recently by agents of the county attorney, along with a large quantity of other supplies in a raid on a house in which two moonshine stills were discovered.

POWER TO RAISE CARFARES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—State public utility commissions have power to increase street-car fares in municipalities, the Supreme Court yesterday held, in effect, by refusing to review decisions of lower courts so holding.

WEDDING OF PRINCE FELIX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The wedding of Prince Felix de Bourbon Parme and the Grand Duchess Charlotte, the sovereign of Luxembourg, took place in Luxembourg yesterday.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS RAISED

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Foreign Ministry has raised the salaries of teachers in the Italian colonies from a minimum of 4000 lire to a maximum of 8000 lire a year.

BERLIN METAL STRIKE COLLAPSE

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The general strike called by the metal workers has collapsed. Troops have occupied the headquarters of the Independent Socialists.

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It was indispensable, declared Mr. Clemenceau, that Mr. Lebrun should withdraw Mr. Marin's name from his list, or hand in his resignation. Returning to Paris, Mr. Lebrun handed in his resignation, which was accepted. The Premier designated Capt. André Tardieu as his successor today.

Revolutionary Candidates on List

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Thirty-two electoral lists have already been communicated to the prefecture of the Seine, amongst which lists are the revolutionary candidates, the syndicalists, the technicians and the anarchist federation.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ IS GREETED BY KING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—President and Mrs. Poincaré were met at the London terminus by the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Prime Minister and other distinguished people. After the usual formalities, the distinguished visitors drove with Their Majesties to Buckingham Palace, being most cordially cheered by large crowds.

NARROW GAUGE RATE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad will apply for permission at once to increase its rates to 8 cents for single fares, instead of 7. The company asked for 10-cent fares, and two hearings on the proposal were held. At the second, held yesterday, the company represented that its employees demand considerable increases in pay and that it will need 10-cent fares to grant them. Much opposition was apparent, and a long argument was presented to show that the company could operate profitably at an 8-cent rate. The chairman of the commission advised that a trial of 8-cent fares be given, with the understanding that the company might ask a higher rate if it did not make a profit.

LEAGUE PLAN FAVORED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Advices received by the Colombian Legation here report ratification by the Colombian Congress of provisional adhesion to the League of Nations Covenant. The action, taken under special law, has been approved by the President.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FUND

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—Mount Holyoke College students are working hard for the \$3,000,000 endowment and building fund. A store for the sale of candy, notions, and canned goods has been opened in the post office corridor. Good Speech Week has been turned to good account for the

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Last Week Evenings at 8, Matinees at 2

E. H. JETLA

Tonight, Saturday Matinee

HAMLET

Tomorrow, Saturday Evenings

TAMING OF THE SHREW

Thursday, Friday Evenings

TWELFTH NIGHT

TREMONT THEATRE

BOSTON

KLAW & ERLANGER Managing Directors

Even. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

"3 Wise Fools"

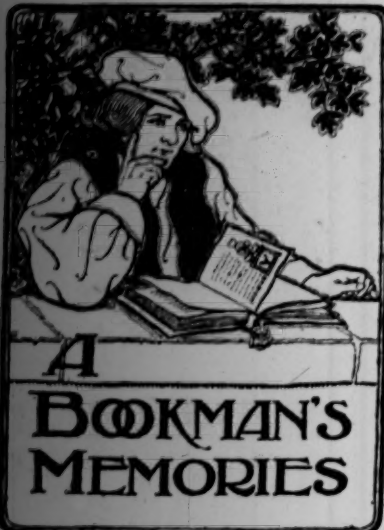
fund, the students being fined 1 cent for every slang phrase and 2 cents for every grammatical error at table. A circulating library is soon to be opened. The books are all being contributed by the students, and may be drawn out for 3 cents a day. A vaudeville show is scheduled for November 29. On December 6 there will be a dance, and on December 13 a bazaar.

LIBERTY LEGION ACTIVITIES WATCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Through the formation of what he terms the "Liberty Legion," composed of men and women opposed to the state prohibition law, and to the state officials who are rigorously enforcing it, Richard Olson Richards of Huron, author of the present primary law, has opened a campaign through the State to repeal the anti-liquor law.

Dr. J. S. Hoagland, state president of the Anti-Saloon League branch in South Dakota, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a watchful eye was being maintained on the activities of the "Liberty Legion," and that when the proper time came, steps would be taken to combat them. "South Dakota is a prohibition State and does not propose to take a step backward now," said Dr



W. E. Henley

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who heard Lord Dunsany read "Fame and the Poet" can never feel quite the same toward Fame. I begin to be pleased that I am unacquainted with that vulgar and rather useless Person.

Yet she persists. Yesterday when I bought, in a small shop in New York, the definitive edition of William Ernest Henley's "Poems," and when the bookseller, an intelligent young man, pressed on me a second-hand copy of Henley's "Views and Reviews," I said to myself, "This is fame: this would have pleased Henley; this would have brought a smile into his large, twinkling blue eyes. Henley was a human person, and to have known that he is remembered and honored, 3000 miles off, years after he had passed away, would have consoled him for a lot of adversity and neglect. For this ardent book-seller knew all about Henley: knew that Rodin had addressed him as 'Dear and great friend'; that in 1898 his 'Essay on Burns' had been crowned by the 'Academy'; that he had written a play, 'Deacon Brodie,' in collaboration with his friend, R. L. Stevenson; that he was part author of an amazing Slang Dictionary, and that he had edited the Tudor Translations and the Works of Byron.

All these things are little compared with one thing—that he has won fame as a poet. Such was Henley's desire. The Lady is late, but we must not upbraid her. Really she was not wholly neglectful during his lifetime. She was gracious in 1897, when 'my friend and publisher, Alfred Nutt,' brought out this definitive edition of Henley's 'Poems' drawn from 'A Book of Verses' of 1888, and 'London Voluntaries' of 1892-93. It is published in America by the Scribners.

Before 1897 Fame was shy with Henley. He tells us that a small shaft of verse was all he had to show for the years between 1872 and 1897. 'A principal reason is that, after spending the better part of my life in the pursuit of poetry, I found myself (about 1877) so utterly unmarketable that I had to own myself beaten in art, and to addict myself to journalism for the next 10 years.'

Seventeen impressions of the definitive edition of his 'Poems' have been called for, and the book is selling still. My friend, the bookseller, is going to order another copy or so. Fame? Yes! During the war two at least of his poems were quoted freely—'What have I done for you, England, my England!' and 'Out of the night that covers me.' Reading through his volume I am surprised to find how many numbers have become part of my poetical anthology, implicit rather than explicit, such as 'When you are old,' 'What is to come we know not,' the one addressed to R. L. S.:

A child,
Curious and innocent,
Slips from his knee, and rejoicing
Leaves himself in the fair.

Also 'O, Palmouth is a fine town with ships in the bay,' that lovely lament written in 1886 beginning, 'A late lark twitters from the quiet skies,' the pathetic and brave 'In the waste hour, between today and yesterday,' 'Or ever the knightly years were gone,' and 'Crosses and troubles.' Some of these Vernon Blackburn set to music. He would sing them to Henley—and to me. They sing still.

Perhaps these poems meant all the more to me because I loved, admired, and revered Henley. Yet my affection does not blind me to his demerits. He was a mighty huntsman with the pen, a trafficker in personal and arresting sentences, and when the inspiration was not entirely fresh and pure he would bend words to his service; force them into forcible colloquialisms, so that in certain of his poems, and in some of his prose, the artifice outruns the art. I could never be enthusiastic over his 'London Voluntaries' and 'Arabian Nights Entertainments.' They seem to be saying, 'We will be great poems.' He is never dull, never banal, never commonplace, but sometimes I am aware that Pegasus is being forced to gallop. Like R. L. S., he was a stylist, but Henley lacked R. L. S.'s air of gay ease, also Stevenson's facility for popularity. Perhaps it is this that made Henley, in after years, jealous of his old friend, and vindictive to him. Still, although in 'Views and Reviews' Henley skims the surface of his subjects overmuch, and sometimes hides his lack of spadework in the gusto and quips of his style, every page is readable, and the last essay on R. A. M. S., Bob Stevenson, as he was called, Louis's brilliant cousin, is an essay to ponder and to treasure, to rejoice in, and to be very glad to have and to hold.

This volume of his 'Poems' contains a reproduction of the bust Rodin made of his 'dear and great friend.' It is fine, manly, yet gentle, and the eyes have the half-glance, peering look, a forward glance, that Henley so often had in intense repose. But it cannot give the color of the man, the tangle of red hair, the strong red beard, the fair complexion, the Viking look of him; and it cannot give his explosions of laughter, the quizzical look in his blue eyes, and the way he maneuvered his big body, ever

seeking a way to rest it, kneeling on a chair, with his hands clutching the rail, crouching this way and that way, and talking, always talking. Stevenson has described Henley's burly, boisterous conversation in his essay on 'Talk and Talkers,' and Stevenson appears, a wonderful pen picture of him, in the poem called 'Apparition,' beginning 'Thin-legged, thin-chested, slight unspeakably.' This is one of the episodes in the section called 'In Hospital,' 'in which,' says Henley, 'I had tried to quintessentialize, as (I believe) one scarce can do in rhyme, my impressions of the old Edinburgh Infirmary. They had long since been rejected by every editor of standing in London.' When these poems were finally issued in 'A Book of Verses,' Henley's attitude toward the public was rather that of Walt Whitman in his valedictory to the readers of the Brooklyn Freeman: 'To those who have been my friends, I take occasion to proffer the warmest thanks of a grateful heart. My enemies—and old hunkers generally—I disdain and defy the same as ever.'

It was in 1890 that I first met Henley in the Art Journal office. He had been appointed consulting editor of that venerable magazine. How well I remember the day he attended his first Tuesday committee meeting. Imagine a Viking blown by storm into a Dorcas meeting, and you may visualize the advent of W. E. H. into the precise Art Journal parlor. He opened the gates of French art to me—Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny: he opened the gates of literature, and I shall never again hear such talk as that I heard from men who gathered, Saturday evenings, in his house at Chiswick. He was always the chief. I hear now his laugh, his thunder, his softness, his savage truculence, his infinite gentleness, when he spoke of the child, that wonder child, Margaret Emma Henley, 1888-94, about whom he wrote two poems, one in 1891, the other in 1897, which now stands as the Epilogue to his 'Poems'—'a little exquisite Ghost, Between us, smiling with the serene eyes, Seen in this world.' The book about this child was never written. He tried, but could not do it.

In after years I took Francis Thompson to call upon Henley when he was living in Muswell Hill. By that time Henley had 'arrived.' He was known to all literary England. Fame had accosted him and tarried. He had expressed a wish to see Francis Thompson. This, to me, was tantamount to a Royal command, so I conveyed the younger poet to Muswell Hill, not without difficulty, and not without apprehension as we approached the house, for Francis Thompson had no sense of time. Our appointment was for three o'clock; it was five minutes past five when I rang the bell. All went well, however. Thompson idolized Henley, and quite naturally took a stool at his feet while Henley, a splendid leonine figure, hair and beard now white, leaned in a high chair. Each received from the other high compliments, and for a considerable space of time each compared the other, courteously and emphatically, to Virgil.

Francis, like many others, indeed all the young Intellectuals, had become Henleyites through his editorship of the Scots Observer, a sixpenny weekly, the title of which was afterward changed to the National Observer. Henley edited this fighting journal from 1889 to 1893. It was the best written paper of the day; it was anti-sentiment, anti-cant, anti-humbug; it was the antithesis to the eloquent and robustness of the National Observer, which Clement Scott filled the columns of The Daily Telegraph; it was high Tory; it sided with the classes and scorned the masses; it was brilliant and witty and hard; it was written in the best English, and every article (except the signed ones) bore the impress of Henley's personality. He was the most conscientious of editors, and the most autocratic. Even when he returned an article it would come back to the unfortunate author scored all over with Henley's corrections. But he forced his staff to do their best, and no young writing man of the period was content until he had an article accepted by Henley for the National Observer, and later for the New Review. Kipling's 'Barrack Room Ballads,' Barrie's best early work, appeared in the National Observer, and Conrad's 'Nigger of the Narcissus' in the New Review. Authors were pilloried, politicians were pounded, faddists were flouted. It may be said that literary London was divided into those who hated and those who adored Henley. We who knew the gentle side of Henley's nature also knew that in his chief lieutenant, Charles Whibley, he had an adviser whose will to destroy the Clement Scott element in literature and journalism was stronger than Henley's; that was Whibley's pen, and influence, that gave to the National Observer its bias and its bludgeon. It was the most quoted journal of the time, but it did not sell. The great public was, and is still, faithful to Clement Scott. Henley himself told me: 'I would keep the paper going if I could ever look forward to a paying circulation of 1000 copies a week.'

Henley was a great force, a noble influence. Time passes. Why is there no biography of him? Let me end with a snatch from one of his poems, persuasive, stronger than force: My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken, and in my heart
Some little lark singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west.

In the eleventh line of the poem there is this—
The lark sings on.

"LIFT" INSTEAD OF "ELEVATOR"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Deland, in explanation of having adopted in her recent writings the word "lift" for elevator, says: "I am careful now to say 'lift' since hearing the instructions of an English elevator man. Said he: 'Madam, I can lift you down or lift you up; but I cannot elevate you down.' So now meekly I say 'lift.'"

BRITAIN'S ENVOY TO JAPAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Charles Norton Eliot is one of the few instances of a diplomatist who has quarreled with the Foreign Office and not been definitely placed on the shelf as the result of his temerity. The present generation has probably forgotten the circumstances. He was the British commissioner and commander-in-chief for the British East African protectorate, as well as Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar, in 1904, when he quarreled with the British Government of the day on the general ideas underlying land settlement. Undoubtedly his policy was to open up the colony as soon as possible, but the Foreign Office saw matters from quite a different standpoint and carried on with him for some time a controversy which was characterized by a good deal of plain speaking. Then suddenly Sir Charles, finding it impossible to enforce his point of view, resigned, and although the British press of that day, which was largely on his side, urged that he should be reemployed, the government declined to make use of his services in any capacity whatever. Since that date he lingered on in relative



Sir Charles Norton Eliot

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Elliott & Fry, London

obscurity till the war broke out and then, such was the shortage of good men, his services had to be again requisitioned, and now he has been appointed British Ambassador to Tokyo. The intervening period of 15 years has been usefully employed. In 1905 Sir Charles published 'The East Africa Protectorate,' a volume which is still the standard work of the day on that colony, and in the next year but one 'Letters from the Far East.' This work brought him into some prominence again, and in 1912 he became first Principal of the University of Hong Kong, though in the war he came home, as stated, to lend his experience to the government in its emergency.

The Japanese have thus secured a diplomatic representative of proved straightforwardness and probity, a man who stands for his views and is quite ready to make sacrifices for them. They also obtain a man of extraordinary erudition, a Cheltenham boy, a graduate of Balliol College, where he was Hertford scholar in 1881, Boden Sanskrit scholar in 1883, and won the Ireland prize in 1883, the Craven in 1884, and the Syriac in the same year. He took his degree in 1885, was the Derby Scholar in 1886, proceeded to his M.A. degree and then was elected Fellow of Trinity College, while in later life he became an honorary doctor of literature at Edinburgh and an honorary doctor of common law at Durham. Such a man was obviously marked out for diplomacy, and the authorities used him well, and in rapid succession he was at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Morocco, Sofia, Serbia, Washington and Samoa. At this stage he entered on his East African career which ended so abruptly.

To the majority of people in Great Britain nowadays he is relatively unknown. It is true that he was vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield in 1905, and a member of the Royal Commission on Electoral Systems in 1909, but his love of travel and languages always took him abroad. He is a wonderfully clear thinker as well as a clear writer, an excellent conversationalist, and a very good judge of character. In East Africa, where the white community is composed almost entirely of men of breeding and culture, he ranked very high, and together with Sir Percy Girouard has always been remembered for ideal governorship. He knows a number of oriental languages, including Japanese, and he therefore, when he takes up his post, will possess a good acquaintance with the Japanese temperament and character. Perhaps a recommendation in his case has been that he has kept on good terms with all oriental nationalities. He is much more of a student than an open-air man, and perhaps therefore best suited to Japan. Solid of figure and pleasant of ways he has always made many friends although perhaps of the more studious kind. He has managed to crowd a great deal into a very varied life.

A PROCESSION OF SPLENDOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the whole gallery of war pictures, it may be doubted if any could have been more colorful than those composed by the remarkable British campaign in which Colonel Lawrence, archaeologist by pre-war profession, gathered and led the desert host of Arabs. "The order of march," says Colonel Lawrence, describing the entrance of the conquerors into the town of El-Wijh, "was splendid and barbaric. Faisal rode in front dressed in pure white. I was on his left, also in

white, and on his right was another sheik wearing a red headcloth and a tunic and cloak dyed with henna, and behind us were Bedouins carrying three banners of purple silk, topped with gold spikes, and behind them rode three drummers playing a march, and they were followed by a wild, bouncing mass of 3000 camels that constituted our bodyguard, the men in every variety of colored gown and headress, and the camels equally brilliant in their trappings, and the whole crowd singing at the top of their voices a war song in honor of Faisal and his family." Memory runs over accounts of conquering hosts of all ages and finds nothing, as the English leader himself describes it, more barbaric and splendid.

COWS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably you would no more dream of settling down to an afternoon's sport with a cow than of proposing a game of croquet with a porcupine. The cow seems so sedate and methodical in her ways and so monotonous in her continual munching that, try as you will, you may see no feature of the worthy beast that might lend itself to the element of frolic and fun. But before passing final judgment upon her shortcomings in matters athletic, go to a "course Landaise" and watch the crowd of several thousand people wriggling in their seats with delight at the antics of a wiry young cow as she romps around the arena with a team of some dozen young men.

It may seem a strange sport to habitués of the tennis court and baseball diamond to find a group of players, in the most matter-of-fact way in the world, enjoying a game of toss-me-if-you-can with the fleetest and most sportsmanlike of cows. But the Landais in some ways may be a strange people. They dwell in that flat, sandy, and in many places, marshy region between the river Garonne and the Atlantic in southeast France. When at work, they may be seen rounding up their sheep, trudging over the grazing land on high stilts. They have their own ideas of amusement and the cow at least can have no complaint at their taste in the matter.

Let us find a seat on the bleachers and watch the play. You may take your choice of places; cushioned in the shade, expensive; bare boards half in shade and half in sun, medium; bare boards in sun, cheap. The crowd is lively and chattering, sometimes stamping its feet in time with the music of a "fanfare" playing the "Sambre-et-Meuse" march with customary "elan."

The Sport Begins

Now the sport begins. The musicians hurry away from their stand in the middle of the field. High wooden gates at the far end swing open, and the players in Indian file, wearing white trousers, short tunics of black, blue or red, with facings of gold braid, clean white collars and cuffs; on their heads round "bérêts" matching the tunics in color. The high gates close as the players scatter and proceed to their several positions within the guarded entrance of the barrier. We are not sorry to have them from our seats, leaving an intervening corridor, neither do we regret the great height at which our benches are raised from the ground, for—but we are anticipating.

The players are ready. Silence reigns. Now for the cow. Will she stop and munch? The gates are opening. Hello, what's this? Look out, she's coming! Is the barrier high enough? A perceptible gasp flutters around the crowd. Certainly it is a cow, but what a cow! A wiry little dun-colored beast has burst like a cannon-ball into the arena; dashed into the middle in the twinkling of an eye, lashing her tail and tossing her horns. And what horns they are! Long as Scottish highland cattle's and with a businesslike air about them that the leather pads on the tips can attest. Around them is a noose, and a stout hempen rope, many yards in length, moors her to her restraining influence—a big burly man, who pays out as much rope as she requires, until she attempts to infringe the rules of the game, when he hauls in the slack and moderates her headlong career.

A Peasant Essay

She pauses a moment as if to say, "Come along now, any one of you," a peasant figure emerges from the bar-

rier. He walks out a few yards into the arena. He is not spick and span like the players proper, the "écarts," surely—but wait, the cow knows all about that. The peasant begins to wave a handkerchief and to jump clumsily into the air. The cow looks his way a moment as if to say, "Ah, c'est vous, mon ami. Me voilà." Then down goes the head; up goes the tail and she is off toward him. But wait. The peasant is heading for the barrier as fast as his rustic legs will carry him. The crowd laughs. The cow stops. "That's not fair," she seems to say. It was only a feint. She looks round. The rope man alone is in sight. She begins a rush in his direction, but it is only half-hearted. He looks rather grim; besides, she knows perfectly well it is not her business to play with him. So she stops to think it over.

But now these feints have drawn the tempestuous little quadruped to one side of the arena. From the opposite side come several "écarts," running quickly to positions in the field. One of them is seen to wave a handkerchief and to repeat the peasant's performance, though with far more elegance. This time there is no doubt about it. Everybody knows, and the cow knows, that it is precisely the same spot, only facing the opposite direction, quietly watching the astonished little beast vainly sweeping the empty air with her horns many yards in the rear, having missed him by two inches. Cheers break out all around. The crowd is delighted. The player, having thus scored one "écart," retires for a time, but not without incident, for the cow has swung round and renews the charge. This is against the rules. The rope is quickly hauled in and the player is enabled to make good his escape by vaulting lightly over the barrier.

Another "Ecart"

Meanwhile another player is attracting attention at the opposite end of the arena. The same performance is repeated. But he is a famous player this time. The crowd expects something brilliant, and not without reason, for as the cow reaches him, he advances, springs upon her back and thence to the ground behind her tail. It is done so quickly that one scarce realizes what he has accomplished, least of all the cow, which stops short and looks around in blank amazement. This player too has scored an "écart," and one which wins him more points. Chorus louder than ever break out from the throng; handkerchiefs wave; hats, coats, umbrellas, muffs and furs fall like rain on to the turf of the arena from admirers of the gallant "écarter." It is a scene of rare excitement, followed by a scene of rare monotony when the hero must go round gathering his various offerings, seek out their ecstatic owners and return them.

And so the play continues, one after another of the players challenging the cow until 10 minutes or so has passed, when the gates reopen and the little animal trots merrily and amiably back to her stall and another comes out to take her place. But is the cow always balked? you will ask on leaving the field after seeing but two "écarts." Does she never

turn the tables upon these clever men? Well, if it be her intention to hoist her opponents into the air, she seldom has the pleasure of doing so. Generally speaking the players show no more signs of rough handling after their afternoon's sport, than a football team at the close of a match, the main difference being that whereas the clothes of the footballers bear ample testimony to their coming in contact with the muddy ground, those of the "écarter" bear no less sufficient evidence of collision with the padded horns of the little dun cow.

THE WIND AND THE LEAVES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Lots of times in the summer you've come down to the little stone wharf just to delight in the beauty of the lake. You've seen it pink at sunrise, and you've seen it blue, sparkling and buoy at noonday, always set in its frame of quiet green trees.

It's not like that today. Today you've come to see the glory of the trees, with the pale green lake and the cool blue sky as their setting; and here they are, a marvelous frieze of crimson, red and gold, joining the lake to the sky.

This is the leaves' own day. All summer long they've stayed demurely, each on his own little twig; now they're off to seek their fortunes. Hear them chattering high up in the brown oaks, they make every bit as much commotion as the crackles do before they can decide to start south.

Now every one knows that the wind and the leaves are great friends, they've so much to say to each other, and the wind's always ready to do the leaves a good turn; that's why he's blowing every way today in these funny little puffs and snorts. Then you see the leaves can take their choice; whether they decide to dance on the tennis lawn, to hide under the verandah or to explore the vegetable garden, all they have to do is to "jump off" just at the moment the friendly wind says that he'll take them there.

Watch this joyous company here whose adventures have just begun. They're poking their noses into every nook and cranny, and whenever a gust of wind catches them up they leap sky-high and shout to their brothers, still in captivity. "Come along, quick! this is the grandest fun." The command is always obeyed. Bronze leaves, copper and red come tumbling down to join in the frolic.

Some leaves are cautious. They are not going to be bidden by anyone, so they drop quietly down when all is still, and look around demurely before they go anywhere at all; but they'll be dancing, too, before long—just see if they're not.

There's one favorite game the leaves have, and that's to pretend they're heavy. Haven't you ever watched the crackly brown ones scurrying across the verandah? They half deceive you, till, hey presto! a puff of wind, and the mice turn into airships, and laugh in your face as they pass.

The oak leaves know that the chance of a real adventure comes when the wind blows off shore. See this brave fleet of six, the wind is carrying them away, high up over the ruffled water. They're planning down now; now they've alighted; and away they sail, little golden-brown boats on a sea of green.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 986)

The Arithmetic of Labor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Your fair presentation of the claims of Labor, as, for instance, in the October 21 issue of the statement of John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America, insures your ability to obtain from Labor leaders, and publish, an explanation of Labor's theory upon which lessened production is sought. If offered your columns, will not Mr. Lewis explain how with only a day-to-day supply of coal now being mined, the cause of Labor can be enhanced by reducing drastically the hours per week worked, which will, of course, reduce at least proportionately the production of coal?

I say "at least proportionately." It may be that the reduction in production will be more than proportionately to the reduction in hours, because we hear on all sides of the drastic reduction in output per hour. For instance, it is said that the New York longshoremen take practically twice as long now to coal a vessel as they did in 1915. The only explanation they will vouchsafe is that they are wiser now than they were then.

The Labor leaders with whom I have had the privilege of talking are not illogical, and this inquiry is a sincere attempt to obtain an insight into a theory which, to an untutored mind, seems inexplicable.

(Signed) DARWIN D. MARTIN, Buffalo, New York, October 22, 1919.

(No. 1003)

The Price of Turkeys

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Irreparable harm was done last year, both to producer and consumer, by the unwarranted press statements, frequently made, that turkeys would be \$1 per pound for the holiday trade. As a result of such statements, thousands of families, without investigation as to prices, cut turkey from their list of purchases, even though the price was about half the scarce price that had been so carelessly published from time to time. Already this year the \$1 per pound turkey is being discussed, and absolutely without any foundation.

I have canvassed the poultry trade of Boston with great care, and talked with those who have either personally visited the producing areas or who have had their representatives in such areas. All reports indicate a fairly normal crop of turkeys, and there is no reason to believe that prices will be higher than last year. Turkey will undoubtedly be within the reach of all and the price scale for that commodity comparable with all other meat commodities.

The press will do their readers a good turn by allaying all fears as to inordinately high prices of turkeys; and incidentally the producers, all over the country, who need every bit of encouragement possible, will be benefited.

(Signed) ALTON E. BRIGGS, Executive Secretary.

Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, Boston, Massachusetts, October 23, 1919.

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ESPIONAGE ACT
IS SUSTAINEDSupreme Court of United States
Affirms New York Decision—
Significance of Ruling in View
of the Drive Against the Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court of the United States gave an opinion yesterday upholding the Espionage Act and declaring its applicability to persons convicted of activities designed against the government. The opinion, handed down by Justice Clark, affirmed the decision of the District Court of New York which convicted some time ago five Russians on a charge of circulating in Manhattan radical and disloyal literature in English and Yiddish.

The appeal to the Supreme Court was in the name of Jacob Abrams and others. In view of the campaign of the government to eliminate Bolshevism and anarchy from the country, the decision of the Supreme Court was regarded as particularly significant. In summarizing the case Justice Clark stated:

"That it was the plain purpose of the propaganda to excite at the supreme crisis of the war dissatisfaction, sedition, riot, and, as they hoped, revolution in this country for the purpose of embarrasing and, if possible, defeating the military plans of the government in Europe."

Two Justices Dissented
Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis dissented on the ground that the decision was broader than the letter of the Espionage Act and that the question of motive was not sufficiently moved in the evidence adduced against the anarchists. This contention the majority of the court answered by showing that the "motive" was sedition and revolution.

"All of the five defendants," said the opinion, "were born in Russia. They were intelligent, had considerable schooling, and at the time they were arrested they had lived in the United States for terms varying from five to ten years, but none of them had applied for naturalization. Four of them testified as witnesses in their own behalf, and of these, three frankly avowed that they were 'rebels,' 'revolutionists,' 'anarchists,' that they did not believe in government in any form, and they declared they had no interest whatever in the government of the United States. The fourth defendant testified that he was 'Socialist' and believed in a proper kind of government, not capitalistic, but in his classification the government of the United States was 'capitalistic.'"

The opinion then proceeds to examine the character of the revolutionary propaganda on which the convictions under the Espionage Act were upheld, and declares:

"This is not an attempt to bring about a change of administration by candidates, for no matter what may have incited this outbreak on the part of the defendant anarchists, the manifest purpose of such a publication was to create an attempt to defeat the war program of the Government of the United States by bringing upon the country the paralysis of a general strike."

After quoting specimens of incendiary literature, Justice Clark said: "Thus again was avowed the purpose to throw the country into a state of revolution if possible, and thereby frustrate the military program of the government."

Radical View of Raids

Attorney Sees Attempt to Suppress
Dissatisfaction by Brutal Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The reaction of radicals here to the recent raids has been expressed in a statement by Charles Recht, an attorney who has taken many cases for radicals in the past and who says it is unfortunate, at a time when clear, level-headed action and intelligent discussion are so necessary, that a Democratic Administration should employ all its power "to prevent such discussion by using Cossack methods."

Declaring that the methods used by the raiders "were worthy of the palmy days of Tsarist Russia," that "people were herded by hundreds into the patrol wagons and then released," Mr. Recht said such force and violence were "an outrage to public decency and belied the pretenses to law and order of which they continually prate."

Mr. Recht calls the local raids on 72 branches of the Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, Socialist Party, and I. W. W., a continuation of "the stupid procedure" by the Lusk committee, which was appointed by the Legislature to investigate radical activities here. The committee, in these raids, he insisted, "had the ulterior motive of creating public sentiment with a view of further public appropriations for their ridiculous work."

There was no disorder at any place raided, he says, no one engaged in a revolutionary plot and in most of the places "people were holding sociables and theatrical performances; the screaming headlines heralding the foiling of the 'Red' plots were the work of the highly imaginative Luskers and reporters hungry for excitement." The literature seized was of the same type as has been published for more than 70 years, Mr. Recht claims, ever since social and economic problems have been formulated and advocated. That the "group responsible for this hysterical outburst could not understand the literature, or maliciously perverted its meaning for their selfish purposes,"

was an indictment of their own intelligence or integrity, he said.

"The whole incident," says Mr. Recht, "is merely a catering to certain unthinkable groups who believe the way to alleviate unrest is to furnish sensational 'copy.' The agents of the Department of Justice, and those conducting the raids were most brutal. Even the people who were released were badly beaten, so that they had to get medical attention. They were also subjected to the additional outrage of being photographed, measured, finger-printed, and put through the processes of avowed criminals. And this by people who scream from the house-tops their love of order and their desire to protect liberty and American institutions. It is hardly believable that the public will continue to be fooled by these sensational tales. In other countries attempts to suppress dissatisfaction by forceful and brutal methods have failed. They will fail here, too, for the simple reason that most people are law-abiding and will not tolerate wanton raids and unlawful methods, for if they can be used with impunity against one group, the same thing can be done to any other not meeting with the approval of the Administration."

James Larkin Held

Bail of \$15,000 Fixed for Him on
Criminal Anarchy Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Before Chief Magistrate William McAdoo yesterday, the authorities began arraigning the 37 persons detained after the Lusk committee raids on Saturday. The remainder of the more than 1000 persons taken in the raid on 70-odd radical meeting places have been released after examination.

William J. Flynn, chief of investigators for the Department of Justice, said that there would be more arrests in the government's efforts to root out all persons regarded as dangerous to the State.

The government's activities are not confined to the communists. About 80 persons have been taken by the department's agents, and Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, is expected to come here to have charge of their hearings.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo held James Larkin, Irish agitator, and Benjamin Gitlow, former Socialist Assemblyman, in \$15,000 bail each, on the charge of criminal anarchy in editing and circulating The Revolutionary Age, "advocating the overthrow of organized government by force of arms." The warrants against them were sworn out by Archibald E. Stevenson of counsel for the Lusk committee, and they are defended by Walden Nelles, who also defended the two Finnish editors recently convicted of criminal anarchy.

The 37 were first held on a charge of violating the federal statute, and then examined by a board composed of representatives of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Lusk committee. It is understood that an admission of affiliation with anarchist organizations or dissatisfaction with the United States Government was sufficient for the issuance of a warrant aimed at deportation of an alien prisoner as an alien criminal anarchist.

Senator Lusk says 25 tons of revolutionary literature "intended to be used in a campaign now being waged for the overthrow of our government" was seized, and that not more than 5 per cent of the persons taken in were citizens.

Federal Arrests Total 391

Attorney-General Says Campaign Will
Be Continued Vigorously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrests of members of the Union of Russian Workers by agents of the Department of Justice reached a total of 391 yesterday, and under instructions from A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, the campaign to suppress anarchistic teachings and acts in the United States will be continued vigorously, with additional arrests said to be certain.

Each of the alleged anarchists must give bond of \$10,000 to obtain his freedom pending final disposition of his case. Two of the men, Peter Blanki, secretary of the organization, and Adolph Schnabel, former secretary, must furnish bonds of \$15,000 each. The total bail for those so far detained, if all can arrange to be released, will be \$3,920,000.

The cities in which arrests were made were as follows: Newark, New Jersey, 32; Baltimore, Maryland, 9; Akron, Ohio, 32; Monessen, Pennsylvania, 20; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 5; Cleveland, Ohio, 18; Buffalo, New York, 14; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 10; Trenton, New Jersey, 1; Hartford, Connecticut, 145; New York City, 39; Chicago, Illinois, 7; Detroit, Michigan, 59. Total, 391.

Trials of the alleged anarchists began before inspectors of the Bureau of Immigration on Sunday. In the various cities. Decisions may be appealed to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, A. Caminetti, and from him to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. It is the intention of the government to rush the case through to final decision and to deport at once those who are convicted.

Under an amendment to the immigration laws, adopted on October 18, 1918, the government has the power to deport any alien who talk or act according to anarchistic teachings or who circulate literature advocating the violent overthrow of the government, the destruction of property, or attempts upon the lives of officials or private citizens.

The purpose of the Union of Russian Workers, it is asserted, was to overthrow existing institutions, and the members arrested are charged with entertaining that object, or advocating it.

MEXICAN REVENUE
SHOWS INCREASESecretary of the Treasury Submits
Estimate to Congress—He
Says Monetary Commission
Has Been Very Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—In the Mexican Congress on October 22, Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted for consideration the new income law for the financial year of 1920. In his preliminary remarks he called attention to the expansion of Mexico's industries, agriculture and commerce, showing that the improvements during 1918 are being maintained in an expanding degree.

Mr. Cabrera estimates from data received from the various custom houses that for the first four months of 1919 the total imports were about 78,000,000 pesos, or 24,000,000 pesos greater than those for the same period of 1918; while, on the other hand, there appears to be a falling off in the exports, which may be made up before the end of the fiscal year. He calls particular attention to the fact that on account of the lack of shipping facilities, the trade with European countries is considerably below pre-war volume, and about 90 per cent of all Mexico's trade, both export and import, is with the United States.

National Railways Receipts

The receipts of the National Railways were fairly constant before the rebellion and amounted to over 60,000,000 pesos per annum, which figure was exceeded in 1918 and everything points to this figure being maintained in 1919.

Mr. Cabrera points out that the Comision Monetaria, which was established by the decree of April 3, 1916, has been very successful, and that its banking business is expanding rapidly, the cash movement for the first six months of 1919 being 117,914,527.47 pesos, or nearly double the figure for the same period for 1918.

The government mint, which is a very efficient and well-managed establishment, is equipped with the most modern machinery. Gold coins were minted to the extent of over 122,000,000 pesos from November, 1916, to August, 1919, and in addition there were 44,000,000 silver coins, 1,000,000 nickel coins, and 380,000 bronze coins minted during the same period.

Estimate of Total Revenue

Mr. Cabrera went into great detail to substantiate his estimate of revenue for the financial year 1920, and produced the monthly records of 1918, showing the customs receipts for each tax, and compared the 1918 figures with the actual receipts for the first six months of 1919. His estimate of the total revenue for 1920 is 167,000,000 pesos, as against actual receipts for 1918 of 143,000,000 pesos, while the leading items for the first six months of 1919 show actual receipts of 80,000,000 pesos, to which must be added about 6 per cent for items not yet reported to the Treasury. So that Mr. Cabrera's estimate may be taken as quite conservative, for the receipts for 1919 may exceed it by 2,600,000 pesos.

The principal amounts making up the total figures are: Import tax, 40,000,000 pesos; export tax, 8,000,000 pesos; consular fees, 6,500,000 pesos; stamp duty, 15,500,000 pesos; federal tax, 32,000,000 pesos; excise tax, 8,000,000 pesos; tobacco, 5,000,000 pesos; spinning and weaving tax, 3,500,000 pesos; industrial metal tax, 18,000,000 pesos; mines, 2,333,000 pesos; petroleum, 12,000,000 pesos; post office and telegraphs, 9,000,000 pesos.

From the above amounts it can be seen how the country is developing in its various industries, and is now able to produce a very much greater revenue than in the time of President Diaz.

Mr. Cabrera estimated that for the financial year 1919, the total expenditures for the government will be much below his original estimate, and will probably show a saving of at least 26,000,000 pesos.

Shortage of Many Millions

Mexican Disbursements for Which No
Vouchers Are Obtainable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices from Mexico City received in Washington on Saturday report the discovery of a shortage of more than \$75,000,000 in the office of the controller of Mexico. This department has just made its report for the last calendar year, and under the head of "funds unaccounted for" lists this amount. According to the report, the item covers embezzlements by public officials and disbursements for which no proper vouchers were obtainable. Of the missing amount, it is reported, no trace can be found, since no documents can be produced showing authorization for expenditures reaching this total.

Advices state that the Universal, a leading newspaper of Mexico City, declares that there is no record of the arrest of a single defaulting paymaster of the government, or of one being compelled to turn over funds to make good a single embezzlement. It is also pointed out a recent order by the comptroller directed that all sums paid to the military should be accepted without investigation.

NATIONAL ACADEMY
OF SCIENCE CONVENES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A three-day session of the National Academy of Science began at Yale University yesterday. At a business meeting which opened the session, J. C. Merriam, Gapo Dunn, L. J. Henderson,

Arthur L. Day and W. J. W. Osterhout were elected members of the editorial board. Raymond Pearl was chosen president of the board, and Edwin Bidwell Wilson managing editor.

The Henry Draper gold medal for eminence in investigation of astronomy was awarded to Alfred Fowler, F.R.S., professor of astrophysics at the Imperial College of South Kensington, London. Announcement was made that at the dinner to be given at a local hotel this evening, the gold medal and an honorarium will be presented to C. William Beebe, curator of the New York Zoological Park.

Announcement was made of a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Mary Clark Thorton, to establish fund for a gold medal to be awarded annually for most important service in geology and paleontology, the medal to carry the name of the donor.

YALE UNIVERSITY
IN NEED OF FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University, with a total of \$36,000,000 in funds as a result of the Sterling bequest of \$18,000,000, yet is in need of money, and a concerted movement within the next year for increased endowment, or for a material increase of gifts to income, will be necessary within the next year, according to the announcement of Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the university.

Secretary Stokes' announcement was called forth by a statement made at a meeting of Cornell Alumni held in this city, at which it was stated that the Sterling bequest relieved Yale men of the necessity of contributing to the support of the university.

Salary increases, Mr. Stokes says, are the immediate cause of Yale's financial embarrassment. Increases recently made and those soon to be announced represent an annual addition to expenses of nearly \$250,000. Not a cent of this can be secured from existing income. So that the Yale graduates have assured the university, Mr. Stokes says, that they can be counted on to finance them.

In this connection Mr. Stokes explains that there is apparently much misunderstanding about the bequest of Mr. Sterling. If the terms of his will are to be carried out on a generous scale, Mr. Stokes says, large additional funds will be needed.

LEGISLATURE TO SIT
FOR SUFFRAGE ACTIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—Gov. Peter Norbeck has agreed to call a special one-day session of the Legislature on December 3 for the sole purpose of ratifying the federal woman suffrage amendment. The call is expected shortly. South Dakota is a suffrage state, but the constitution was not pushed until it became evident that no special session would be called by the Governor before next March. During the state convention of the South Dakota branch of the Women's League of Voters, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York who addressed the women, urged that some plan be devised to bring South Dakota into line for the influence it would exert on neighboring states in the drive to have sufficient others ratify to complete the amendment. The women obtained the consent of the Governor for a special call at the expense of the legislators themselves providing a majority of them would agree to this. Circulars appealing to the legislators have been answered favorably by more than a sufficient number.

TREATY RATIFICATION
IS URGED BY WOMENSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thous-

sands of Massachusetts women have signed the petition for immediate ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations Covenant, according to Mrs. Jessie C. Dunbar, who is in charge of the publicity work for the Women's Non-Partisan Committee for the League of Nations. "A very short campaign," said Mrs. Dunbar, "to secure signatures of women to a petition urging that our senators vote for immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant has resulted in an imposing list of names from all parts of the State. Women have signed thoughtfully and eagerly." Mrs. Dunbar stated that a committee left yesterday for New York. After consultation with a delegation from that State it will proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, to present the petition.

SUGAR CARGOES ARE
RELEASED FOR USE

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Approximately 15,000,000 pounds of sugar will be released for marketing with the unloading of steamers held here, some of which for a month were unable to discharge cargoes because of the longshoremen's strike. The men went back to work yesterday having voted Saturday to call off the walk-out which began on October 10, pending action by the National Adjustment Commission on their wage demands. The proposition adopted by the men, however, reserved the right to vote on acceptance of the commission's award.

Georgia Price 25 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—John T. Manget, Food Administrator for Fulton County, has authorized retailers to sell sugar, other than granulated, at 25 cents a pound. This cancels the former maximum price of 18½ cents. He states that Atlanta jobbers are paying Louisiana planters 21½ cents in car lots, and jobbers are allowed a profit of 1 cent a pound.

REFERENDUM PLAN
STARTS DISCUSSIONMany Blank Ballots Cast on
Questions in Massachusetts
Election Declared Not an
Argument Against the Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The result of the Massachusetts State election on Tuesday indicates that the two-platoon system for firemen and the 4 per cent beer question aroused more interest among Boston voters than any other questions on the ballots for which a popular vote was asked. There were fewer blank ballots on these questions, in proportion to the number of ballots cast, than on the others.

The large number of blank ballots on some of the questions has aroused criticism of the referendum plan among those who were opponents of that project, who assert that from 23 to 30 per cent of the ballots on some questions were blanks.

Prof. Lewis J. Johnson, who was active in the campaign which finally resulted in the acceptance of the initiative and referendum, by popular vote, in this State, informed The Christian Science Monitor that the number of blanks in his opinion is not at all an argument against the initiative and referendum Amendment to the state Constitution.

Attitude of Voters

"If certain voters do not indicate any preference on certain questions," said Professor Johnson, "presumably those are questions in which they are not interested, or of which they do not possess sufficient understanding to pass judgment. I am heartily in favor of a measure which automatically disfranchises ignorant and indifferent voters. It is then possible to obtain a decision by those voters who do know something about the question under discussion, and who are sufficiently interested in it to express their opinions."

The fact that only one question on the ballot was a real initiative and referendum question—the Bank Bill question. On this matter, the vote for the bill was 44,333, against it 24,871, and the blanks numbered 23,134. Professor Johnson pointed out that under the Initiative and Referendum Amendment, information must be sent to voters on questions to go on the ballot, and that the Bank Bill question was the only one on the ballot where the information was actually available to the public. Professor Johnson said that in case the bill should contain a "joker," the next Legislature may repeal it, subject to another referendum. The Bank Bill apparently is not thoroughly understood, even by many intelligent voters.

Voters to Receive Copies

In the matter of the revision of the state Constitution theoretically every voter was to receive a copy of the rewritten Constitution before election day, but the mails did not function so well that this was wholly carried out. However, the voters may reasonably have considered the question somewhat perfunctory, since the amendments to the Constitution were accepted by the people last year and the only question to decide now was whether the Constitution should be accepted as rewritten. The amendments would have stood anyhow. The vote on the question was, Yes, 52,446; No, 10,698; blanks, 29,195. On the proposal to establish continuation schools, the vote was even more decisive, 58,318 to 923, but there were 29,997 blanks.

The vote on the two-platoon system, purely a Boston matter, evidently aroused considerable interest among the voters, for there were 43,011 votes for the system, 37,612 against it and only 11,775 blanks. The 4 per cent beer question, aimed only as a test of public sentiment and not at all binding on legislators, was, like the two-platoon system, given a great deal of publicity through the press, which gave very little to the other questions, and there were still fewer blanks.

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The vote was, Yes, 60,118; No, 22,345; blanks, 9875.

The questions, whether real referendum questions or not, that attracted the chief public interest were those on which the voters had the greatest amount of stimulation, apparently. That stimulation came largely from the press, which kept the two-platoon plan alive by statements from the firemen and their opponents and the liquor issue by numerous articles on all phases of the liquor question.

COMMUNITY CHEST
DRIVE IN CLEVELANDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An attempt to make permanent the "War Chest" plan employed during the war period, when budgets were prepared setting forth the exact amount of money to be devoted to each war or civic organization, beneficiaries of the campaign, is seen in the announcement that the Greater Cleveland Community Council will start on November 18 a week's drive to raise \$3,425,000 for the community chest, which will be used to finance all the charitable relief and welfare work in Cleveland in 1920, and also to meet Cleveland's quota toward the Red Cross drive for \$15,000,000 to complete the war relief obligations and Cleveland's share of the Red Cross membership drive. Most of the \$3,425,000, Samuel Mather, chairman of the committee, declares, is needed to cover the essential obligations here at home, but a very much larger sum will be needed if Cleveland is to do its share for the relief of those countries abroad, in which there is still want. For this reason the public will be asked to oversubscribe the community fund.

NEGROES CONVICTED
IN ARKANSAS COURTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

HELENA, Arkansas—Sixty-five Negroes have been convicted by the Phillips County Circuit Court in connection with the "insurrection" in the Negro districts of Elaine and Hoop Spur, in the southern part of the county in early October, which resulted in five white men and a number of Negroes being killed. Eleven Negroes were found guilty of first degree murder, which is punishable by the extreme penalty. Terms in the penitentiary ranging from one to twenty-one years were given to the other convicted Negroes. Twelve were held for further investigation while one was acquitted.

HARVARD FUNDS' GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—About

two-thirds of the Harvard endowment fund will have been raised, it is expected, by the close of the present week. The total last night was \$9,460,315, of which \$3,756,534 came from the Boston district, \$3,453,326 from the New York district and \$2,250,455 from outside centers. Up to last night \$4665 had been received from foreign countries. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Endicott have given \$13,300 to the fund.

MOTOR PENALTY EFFECTIVE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Announcement is made that the National Motor Vehicle Law, penalizing persons who transport stolen automobiles from one state to another, has become a law without President Wilson's signature.

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124 High St.,
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GREEKS PROTEST
BULGARIAN PLEAHope Recently Expressed That
Treaty Will Be Modified Is
Not Shared by the League of
Friends of Greece in America

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The hope recently expressed by the Bulgarian Premier that the terms of the peace treaty with Bulgaria eventually would be modified is not shared by the League of Friends of Greece in America. Todoroff's claim that his country was dragged into the war on the side of Germany is scouted. A statement issued by the league says:

"The Bulgarian treaty is unjust to Greece, Serbia, and Rumania. Bulgaria entered the war against humanity deliberately and despite the generous offers made by England and France in 1915. At that time Bulgaria was offered half of Greek Macedonia, half of Serbian Macedonia, and the entire Province of Adrianople. Bulgaria treacherously attacked Serbia and helped Germany for three years. The Bulgarian leaders were unanimously in favor of the German alliance. Todoroff, Malinoff, and Gueshoff never protested against the Bulgaro-German alliance."

"The Bulgarian troops, under orders from Sofia, have annihilated half of the Serbian population, have desolated eastern Macedonia and western Thrace. Despite all these crimes, Bulgaria has lost no Bulgarian territory. Western Thrace is Greek, not Bulgarian, yet Bulgaria is given by the Bulgarian treaty 250,000 inhabitants of Thrace, of whom only 35,000 are Bulgarians, the others Turks and Greeks."

"The Bulgarian treaty, while asking Bulgaria to pay at some indefinite period \$500,000,000, relieves Bulgaria of her debt of \$300,000,000, contracted at Berlin to carry on war against the Allies. Bulgaria thus comes out of this war against the Allies with a net profit of \$200,000,000, besides the many millions of dollars in property stolen from Serbia, Greece, and Rumania."

"Bulgaria has stolen from Serbia alone 3,000,000 head of sheep. The treaty demands that Bulgaria should return only 28,000 head. Bulgaria ravaged Serbia, Rumania, and Grecian Macedonia, and has come out the richest and the most prosperous Balkan state. Greece, Serbia, and Rumania are bearing not only their war debts, but also the debts of repairing the damages done to them by Bulgaria."

"The threatening mood of the Prime Minister of Bulgaria shows that Bulgarian mentality has not changed. It is like the Prussian, incapable of accepting peace without hegemony in the Balkans."

"The words of Mr. Todoroff should act as a warning against internationalizing Thrace to suit Bulgaria and to offer to her an object for permanent agitation and a temptation for future wars of conquest."

MR. CHADSEY REINSTATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The County Circuit Court has ordered the reinstatement of Charles E. Chadsey to the office of superintendent of the Chicago public schools, to take the place of Peter A. Mortenson. Mr. Chadsey was elected by a former board at a salary of \$18,000 a year, but was ousted by a board appointed by the Mayor Thompson administration.

POINTS IN STRIKE ON
BRITISH RAILWAYS

Feature of Settlement Between
Government and Railwaymen
Was Stabilization of the
Present Wage Rates Till 1920

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The chief feature of the settlement reached between the government and the National Union of Railwaymen, was the stabilization of the present rates of wages up to the end of September, 1920. It was also agreed that, providing work was resumed at once, negotiations should be taken up where they were broken off, and the new standard rates completed before December 31 this year; the minimum rate for adult railwaymen should be 51s. per week until the cost of living falls below 110 per cent above pre-war level, now standing at 115 per cent above. The result was an honorable compromise; the railwaymen did not obtain their full demands, and the government had to abandon their "definitive" offer attitude.

Peace For One Year

The important concession from the railwaymen's point of view was the clause which extends the period during which present wages shall operate, for a year. Two months before, that is any time after August 1, the whole question of wages can be reviewed in the light of the then existing conditions. So that for a year, at all events, there will be peace on the railways. This, in itself, is an accomplishment in these troublous times.

Opinion in trade union quarters is strong in the belief that the railwaymen have won handsomely; that what at first sight appears to be an arrangement that simply puts off the fight for another day, strengthens and consolidates Labor, as time is with the workers. Consolation is attempted in some quarters by the explanation that the government's original offer was to leave wages unaffected until the cost of living fell below the 110 per cent already mentioned. The assumption being that there was no cause for alarm among railwaymen on that count as there was no indication that the prices of the necessities of life showed a downward tendency. This is cheerful news for the rest of the community. Of course, this position is not stated in so many words; it is, nevertheless, the only deduction to be drawn from the reasoning. If the writer reads the signs of the times correctly, the public will have something to say in regard to the continued high prices, now stated by the Board of Trade to be 115 per cent higher than before the war.

The trade unions with an accord confidently anticipate—a not a return to pre-war levels—a very considerable reduction in the prices now obtaining. This was the principal reason which, in spite of government official pronouncements to the contrary, prompted the unions to regard the railwaymen's quarrel as being their quarrel, confident in the belief that if the National Union of Railwaymen was defeated on this question, one trade union after another would be similarly taken in hand and compelled to suffer a reduction in wages.

An Important Lesson

If there is one lesson of greater importance than any other to be learnt from the dispute, it is the unanimity of the whole of the organized forces of the country in their support of the railwaymen. It is not possible to attach too much significance to this point or to emphasize the need of looking squarely at the position reached. It has been repeatedly explained in these notes that difficult situations arising out of industrial strife have frequently been relieved, not so much by any action on the part of the government or other authorities, as by the firmness, tact, and understanding of the trade union leaders concerned. Whenever an unofficial strike led by irresponsible young industrialists had to be suppressed, it was invariably the responsible trade union secretary and president who had to bear the brunt of the sneers, and the condemnation of the rank and file in their efforts to get the men to resume work.

Great Upheaval Avoided

But what was the situation during the railway dispute? Even these moderate men, whose lives are practically taken up with suppressing irresponsible and unofficial strikes, who have come to regard political action as the easiest and safest way of advancing the Labor cause, are found exerting their whole weight and influence on the side of the railwaymen. The importance of this attitude will be gathered when it is known that it had been decided to convene a conference of the Trades Union Congress to consider a course of action. There is not the slightest doubt that, had this taken place, the Congress would have declared for a general strike, for, be it remembered, the usual restraining influence of the members of the parliamentary committee was on the side of the strikers. By a few days the country narrowly escaped the greatest industrial upheaval in the history of organized Labor, the consequences of which would have shaken the very foundation of society.

That is the great lesson to be taken to heart, especially in those smug quarters given to criticism of the Prime Minister for having "given way to the men." J. H. Thomas, in explaining the terms of settlement to a great meeting at the Albert Hall, said that if he was, as in all probability he would be, attacked for having sold the railwaymen, he would find consolation in the charge that the Prime Minister had capitulated to the Labor leaders. He further stated that the settlement was regarded unanimously by his colleagues as due to the efforts

of Mr. Lloyd George, rather than to any of his colleagues and advisers.

The community generally owes a debt of gratitude to all who endeavored to find an opening that might lead to a settlement, and brought an end to what was, in spite of cheerful official announcements to the contrary, fast reaching an intolerable and chaotic condition. The suffering public bore up marvelously well in the circumstances; thousands of vehicles were brought forward from their hiding places, and found work to do.

The Transport System

But no seriously disposed person who knows anything of the transport difficulties even under normal and smooth working conditions would imply that the transport arrangements, splendid as they were, could fill the gap for any considerable period. The transport system in any and every one of the large centers is constantly bordering on chaos, and nothing short of complete reorganization and the establishment of some such system as proposed by the Gattie scheme can ever handle expeditiously the constantly growing traffic. These are considerations which must be taken into account when a dispute such as the railway strike is involved.

In regard to negotiations themselves, things had reached a sorry pass on at least two occasions when, owing to the intervention of a kind of conciliatory committee drawn from other unions involved, or likely to be involved, in the strike, the disputants were brought together again.

Perhaps the second significant feature in importance—certainly unique in matters of strike negotiations—is the part played by this committee, and especially by men who have come to be regarded as wild men. For instance, Mr. Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, who has been described as a disciple of Lenin, devoted his whole time and energies unceasingly to averting a crisis. It was chiefly on his initiative, strongly supported by his president, Harry Gosling, that other unions were invited to form themselves into a third intermediary party. And, according to a statement by G. N. Barnes, it now transpires that it was the railwaymen and not the government who broke off negotiations. Then the efforts of Mr. Williams and his friends must have been devoted to inculcating a spirit of sweet reasonableness in their colleagues of the Triple Alliance. The conciliatory committee took no part in the actual negotiations themselves, which were conducted by the government and the union executive; the committee contented themselves with "keeping the ring," keeping the negotiating parties at it, and proposing a fresh point of view as a basis of discussion.

It will be interesting to watch if this new precedent in industrial warfare will be further developed and ultimately find a place in the scheme of things. It certainly has enormous possibilities. It must certainly have saved the situation on this occasion.

LESSONS OF RAILWAY
STRIKE FOR IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish Times, referring to the recent railway strike in England, says that all the lessons to be gathered from the strike are overshadowed by one which is applicable—in the Sinn Féin phraseology—to herself alone; viz., convincing proof of Ireland's economic dependence on Great Britain. Although there was no strike in Ireland, she responded in every way to what was going on in England. Dislocation there meant the same thing in Ireland. Through no act of trade unions, half the trains in Ireland ceased to run through the simple pressure of economic facts; farmers began to be out of pocket, and fishermen of Cork and Kerry found themselves without a market. Tons of valuable foodstuffs rotted in the Dublin quays, and cattle and sheep exports fell by 50 per cent. All imports of coal stopped and a coal famine threatened. Train and tram services were curtailed to the utmost, and another fortnight would have seen Ireland reduced to a standstill. Many Irishmen profess Sinn Féin, but during the strike they took their orders from Mr. J. H. Thomas.

The Freeman's Journal says: "All honor to the government which, having right on its side, yet let slide a few unimportant points so that the industry of the country might go on unimpaired. The strike had a satisfactory close in a compromise, for if the government had won, trade-unionism would have received a set-back which would have meant a retrogression on the part of the community, while, if the strikers had won, the community would have been placed at the mercy of a Bolshevik agitation with its roots in the most selfish of class wars."

MEMPHIS TEACHERS
SEEK HIGHER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Discussing the objections offered to the unionization of school-teachers along the lines of organized labor, L. V. Lamson of Washington, District of Columbia, first vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, referred to the strike weapon now being widely employed by workingmen, and declared: "The American Federation of Teachers does not recommend the strike as a means of getting results, but depends upon publicity, organization, and political action." Mr. Lamson was in Memphis in connection with the movement of Memphis teachers to obtain higher salaries. The Memphis Teachers Association has requested Gov. A. H. Roberts to call a special legislative session to provide revenue for higher salaries.

DRYS APPEAL FOR
PARTY FIDELITY

Anti-Saloon League of New York
Serves Notice on Republicans
That Trust Imposed by Voters
Must Not Be Disregarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Now that the elections have increased the Republican majority in the New York Legislature, the Anti-Saloon League has served notice that when that party's leaders honestly and fully represent the intelligence and conscience of the party, which is described as overwhelmingly dry and even stronger for upholding the Constitution, the league will leave party affairs; but until then the politicians, whether they like it or not, must reckon with the league and realize that responsibility for extreme measures or party disaster will rest upon the brewery-serving politicians who apparently would rather see the party defeated than have it decent.

The league holds that it represents the State's moral forces, the hitherto unorganized and unrepresented large dry and moral majority, and asserts that the only way to weaken it is to do what its constituency wants and what the people are determined to accomplish through it, and thus eliminate the need for it.

Each Republican member-elect of the Assembly is receiving a letter from William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, telling him these things, because the dries expect the wets to try to use the Assembly in pulling the nullification chestnuts out of the fire. The members-elect are described as holding the safety of their party, in the State, and possibly Nation, in their hands. It is pointed out that a Republican Legislature cannot afford to pass as good an enforcement measure as the Republican Congress has passed. The dries ask for defeat of the nullification bill which a Republican Senate leader is said to be preparing and success for an honest enforcement measure.

Attention is called to the fact that of some 50 Democrats exclusively endorsed by the wets for the Assembly, only one was elected, while the Republicans, with the league's endorsement of all their candidates except a few, gained some 15 members. The dries conclude that the sneer of the wets that the league endorsement is fatal to its recipient is unfounded, and that the Republican Legislature, in making ratification a party issue last winter, represented the people, or the people would not have increased the Republican majority in the Assembly.

As for Speaker of the House, Mr. Anderson says that Thaddeus C. Sweet has not denied publicly the league's repeated charge that he asked men in 1918 to vote against ratification and then deserted them and ran to cover to save his own record with the prohibitionists; and that he is committed against a caucus to put the Republican Party behind honest enforcement, and is committed to let the nullification bill of Senator Walters get through the Assembly to please the wets, if it can be done over his apparent opposition, "so as to save his face with the dries."

The league, Mr. Anderson says, will not swerve from any issue forced upon it by wet politicians, and will cooperate with any assemblyman who honestly desires to uphold the Constitution and to keep the Republican Party responsive to the moral element.

Dry Appeal Urged

Anti-Saloon League Seeks to Prevent
Reopening of Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—A direct appeal to President Wilson not to reopen the saloons is urged by the Anti-Saloon League of this State in this message to all pastors in the State:

"The statement has come from the White House that at the very earliest moment the President will proclaim the end of the war and demobilization, for the purpose of abrogating the War Prohibition Law and opening up the saloons, with the unlimited sale of liquor from then until the sixteenth of January.

"When a stand-pat wet like Senator Lodge, who has faced the Boston police strike, says that it would be a calamity, and a conservative like Senator Frelinghuysen, who certainly never posed as a prohibitionist, from New Jersey, says that if ever we needed sobriety, we need it during the next few months for the protection of our homes and families, it must be apparent to every patriotic citizen that the opening of the saloons and the unlimited sale of liquor, with the stimulation to excess that would come from the fact that there would soon be absolute prohibition, may be just the match that, in the tense situation related to the coal strike, will set fire to the powder magazine and, even though the Republic lives, as we have abiding faith to believe, will do damage that will be irreparable.

"Unfortunately, the President's attempt to compel the repeal of the War Prohibition Act, which was known in advance by the wets, and his veto message on the enforcement bill, which was a bald nullification proposal, taken in connection with all other facts, leave no doubt of his intention so to act, unless convinced that the Nation will not stand for it.

"By every fair and reasonable interpretation, the war is not ended until the treaty with Austria is disposed

of, so there is ample legal warrant for the President withholding action to prevent such a calamity."

Prohibition Vote in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Returns from every county in the State, but with the count in seven counties still unofficial, give the dries a majority of 614 in favor of Ohio ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The final vote promises to be closer than two years ago, when Ohio defeated prohibition by 1137 votes. Both wets and dries contend the complete official count will be in their favor.

The repeal amendment is known definitely to have been defeated by about 40,000, an increase of 15,000 over the prohibition vote of last year. The wets' beer amendment was lost by approximately 25,000 votes. If the dries win on ratification, as it seems likely they will, they will have lost only one of the four wet and dry proposals, namely, the referendum on the Crabbe Dry Enforcement Bill. This measure was defeated by 20,000. J. A. White, of the Anti-Saloon League, says a new enforcement measure will be introduced when the General Assembly meets again in December.

WORKING HOURS OF
FARM LABORERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland.—Ian Macpherson, M. P. for Ross and Cromarty, has sent to Alexander Polson, J. P., a letter in reply to a resolution from the Scottish Farm Servants Union on the subject of a 48-hour week for agricultural laborers. Mr. Macpherson expresses regret that he was not able, while in Scotland, to hear Mr. Polson's views upon this important question.

The letter proceeds: "As to the question upon which you desire my support, I need hardly say that, like farmers which affect you, has been receiving my earnest attention. I cannot, however, hide from myself the fact that it is clearly one to which there are two very important sides: (1) the special sympathy one has with those who desire to work a reasonable number of hours a day and to earn reasonable wages, and (2) the unique position of agriculture in the realm of industry. Unlike other industries, it is dependent upon the caprice of the weather and upon the seasons. At times work can be performed; at others it cannot. Further, it is inevitably bound up with animal life. The workman in the factory can leave his machine or his tools at any moment. Not so the farm laborer. His horses and his cows have to be attended to, and they cannot be disregarded at any hour fixed by statute."

BOSTON TEACHERS'
INCREASES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Increases in pay for every employee in the Boston school department, with the exception of the superintendent of schools, were recommended last night by the Boston School Committee. The teachers for a long time have been conducting a campaign for an increase of \$600, but the increases advised are under that amount.

The action of the committee means that the issue of increased pay for teachers will be placed before the special session of the Legislature, which will convene on November 18.

Increases were recommended as follows: Members of the board of assistant superintendents, \$500; women teachers in high schools, \$384; high school principals, \$288, and elementary school principals, \$120. A 25 per cent increase for janitors and increases of varying size for other school employees were favored.

The elementary teachers, according to reports current last night, may urge their claims for a \$600 increase upon the Legislature, which is free to act as it may see fit upon the recommendations of the school committee.

Mr. Knight is a practicing member

COMMISSION TO
CONSIDER HOURS

Recommendations as to Working
Day Referred by International
Labor Conference in Order to
Save Time on the Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Resuming the discussion of the application of the eight-hour day and 48-hour week, at the session of the International Labor Conference yesterday, Cornelie Mertens of Belgium said the representatives of the working classes were eager to increase production and wanted to cooperate with their employers to that end.

"That is the task entrusted to us when we were sent over to this conference," he asserted. "We do not deny that the employers have had some very hard moments; but, however great their difficulties, they have been able to pull through; they have not starved."

He urged that the governments, with the employers, give work to the unemployed. He said:

"In the United States, when prohibition was enacted, in about six months plants and factories that used to specialize in the distilling of alcohol have been changed into useful plants. Therefore let us transform things and get as many men as possible to work."

Mr. Mertens said that it was ridiculous to say, as one delegate had, that because the United States had not ratified the Treaty there was no use to do anything.

"The working classes are all waiting for the results of this conference," he declared. "All the world over the working masses are in a state of unrest. We must have a decision right away, conceived with a view to insuring peace and happiness throughout the world."

A resolution introduced by the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, government delegate of Canada, providing that the draft convention and the amendments proposed by employers, employees, and governments be referred to a commission in order to save time, was carried, and a commission of 15 members, 5 from each group, was selected.

A commission was also constituted by the commission of selection to examine conditions in tropical countries with reference to hours of work with the following membership:

China, one representative; India, three representatives, one government, one employers, one workers; Japan, three representatives, one government, one employers, one workers; Persia, one representative; Siam, one representative; South Africa, three representatives, one government, one employers, one workers; Tropical America, three representatives, one government, one employers, one workers; with the following delegates from other countries: The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, of Great Britain; Baron Mayor des Planches, of Italy; Dr. Hans Sulzer, of Switzerland; D. S. Marjoribanks, of Great Britain; Louis Guerin, of France; Jan Lagleniczny, of Poland; J. Oudegeest, of Holland; Gino Baldesi, of Italy, and G. H. Stuart Bunning, of Great Britain.

BRITISH PUBLICIST
TO SPEAK TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Events of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association for its fifty-fifth anniversary convention, which will take place at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, are to include a mass meeting on Thursday evening at which Holford Knight, British barrister and publicist, who is now in the United States on a lecture tour for the purpose of assisting to promote cooperation between America and Great Britain, will be one of the trio of speakers. Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, chairman of the Woman's Bureau, Democratic National Committee, and Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada, will be the other speakers.

Mr. Knight is a practicing member

of the English bar and holds the appointment of Counsel to the Royal Mint at the Central Criminal Court, London. In 1913 he started the movement to open the English bar to women, and the government has recently promoted a bill to effect this reform. His subject for the mass meeting will be "Women and the New Order" which will present particularly the British point of view of the general topic, "The Woman Citizen and Reconstruction," which Mrs. Bass and Senator Pittman will discuss.

I. W. W. PROPAGANDA
SAID TO BE IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Because of rumors that radical literature of the Bolshevik and I. W. W. type have been circulated through the public schools, the state Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued requests to the city superintendents and high school principals of California that they begin at once thorough investigations and report the results. In his communication he states that if the report be true, it is a serious matter, and steps should be taken at once to stop such circulation, and if it is untrue the schools should not bear the burden of such a charge.

According to A. C. Olney, state Commissioner of Secondary Education, several Bolshevik pamphlets were found in the San Francisco schools.

HIGHER TEACHERS' PAY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The Newport Civic League is supporting the teachers of this city in their petition for increased pay. In the last issue of the league's bulletin it asks what inducement there will be for young men and women to enter the profession of teaching if they are to receive no higher remuneration than unskilled laborers. It asks Newport to act in procuring educators for the next generation. The league also asks that the City Council adopt a central purchasing agency as a means of securing more efficiency and economy.

PAY INCREASES INDICATED

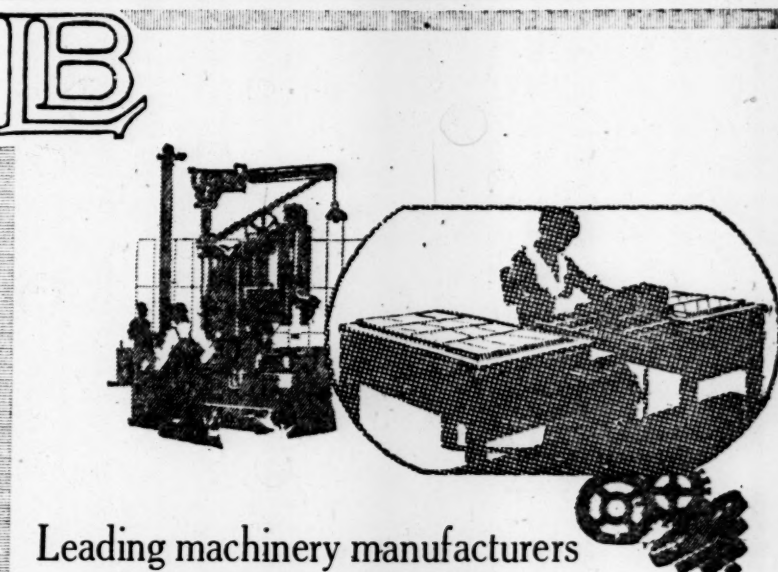
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Letters yesterday from the Mayor to city department heads indicate an intention to increase the pay of city employees receiving more than \$1800 a year.

HOLIDAY IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The Governor of Maine has proclaimed today a public holiday, in response to a request from the Legislature, in celebration of the signing of the armistice.



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PRESENT STATE OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

Recent Industrial Fair at Leipzig Showed Germany to Be Handicapped by Shortage of Coal and of Raw Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A comprehensive report of the German National Industrial Fair recently held at Leipzig has been received. The fair gave a good opportunity of studying the present condition of the chief industries in Germany and the capacity of these industries again to compete for trade in the various foreign markets. With regard to the ability of Germany to export goods, and merchandise there is closely associated the question of Germany's capacity to purchase manufactured goods and raw materials from abroad.

About 10,000 firms, mostly German, exhibited at the fair and there was a much larger attendance of people than in previous years, while it was estimated that there were about 7000 foreign buyers present.

From conversations with various exhibitors the general impression was gathered that almost all branches of German industry were very badly hit financially. This was largely due to the great shortage of coal and the inability to export to foreign countries, with the resulting inability to obtain the necessary raw materials so badly required.

Looking to Great Britain

The general opinion prevailing among German representatives was that they would recover their export trade chiefly through American and other foreign merchants. It was felt that meantime they would not be able to carry on much trade with Great Britain owing to the hostility they experienced there. This fact was greatly regretted, as the Germans would very much like to regain their former connection with Great Britain.

With regard to the goods which Germany is in a position to export, some of the most important exhibits were those in the technical section where all types of new machine tools, electrical, and mechanical devices were exhibited. In this class of goods the Germans are in a position to deliver orders quickly and in many cases they have considerable stocks on hand. This is due to the fact that during the war these industries were not dependent on raw materials from abroad, but were able to get those which they required at home. There is also little home demand for these articles at present.

The mechanical engineering industry which is largely dependent on its export trade, is chiefly going in for fine mechanical work, which does not require such a large percentage of raw material in its production. Some of these exhibits showed a high standard of accuracy and finish, but it was obvious that in the construction of the machines the use of brass had been reduced to a minimum.

Ready to Sell Patents

One important point disclosed, was that the Germans were in many cases quite ready to sell to foreign manufacturers the covering patents of most of the new specialized machinery exhibited.

The toy section of the fair compared very favorably in size and variety with that of previous years. The general impression gained was that the toy factories were almost all at a standstill, but that every effort was being made to recommence exporting German toys, which were being sold to foreign buyers at the lowest possible price. However, there was little evidence of large sales, although this section was evidently one of considerable interest to foreigners. In most cases the dolls were poorly clothed and made of cheap material, while there were large quantities of wooden toys.

The dolls of better quality and the stuffed animals were very expensive compared with pre-war prices. The exhibition of mechanical toys was extremely good in workmanship, novelty, and design. These toys were stated



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INDIA'S HIDE TRADE AND TARIFF ACT

Bill Proposes a 10 Per Cent Rebate for Hides and Skins Exported to Any Part of Empire

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla recently, in reply to a question regarding the building of steamers in India, Sir George Barnes said that although some progress had been made in the manufacture of steel plates in India, the general position had not sufficiently developed, and, as stated last March, it was considered inadvisable to encourage shipbuilding in India until the principal materials, especially steel plates, could be manufactured in the country.

In introducing the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill, Sir George Barnes said: "The effect of this bill can be stated in a very few words. It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins, with a rebate of 10 per cent to hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire and there tanned. Its object is to insure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather, or articles of leather, so far as possible in India, and failing this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries."

A German Monopoly

"Before the war, the hide trade was monopolized by the Germans, and at that time the tanning trade in India was comparatively small. Great changes were brought about by the war. Immense quantities of leather were required for war purposes for soldiers' boots, for saddlery, and for equipment of various kinds, and sufficient tanneries for converting the hides into leather were not available outside Germany. The result was that tanneries for this purpose sprang into existence in India under the guidance and with the friendly assistance of the Indian Munitions Board. In this way India rendered an immense service to Great Britain and her allies in the war, and incidentally greatly benefited herself.

"While the tanning of hides in India was fostered and stimulated by war requirements, the tanning of skins was injured, for it was found necessary to divert the energies of the skin tanners to the tanning of hides for military requirements. In fact, during a part of the war it was unfortunately necessary to prohibit absolutely the tanning of skins.

Tanners Need Support

"The present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have, in fact, the foundation of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. The same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins, whose business was injured by necessities of the war.

"Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that the large surplus should so far as possible be tanned within the Empire. With this end in view the bill proposes a 10 per cent rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. It is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins reexported from the Empire for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate.

"The effect of the bill on the producers of raw hides and skins has been most carefully examined by our expert advisers. We have no desire to benefit Indian tanners at the expense of Indian cattle owners or dealers in hides and skins. We are advised that the world demand for Indian hides and skins is so great that there is no risk of any injury being done.

"India has almost a monopoly in respect of skins and produces such a very large proportion of the lighter types of hides, which are by far the most suitable for certain purposes, that the world will never be able to do without Indian hides in one form or another. Tanning is one of the most promising Indian industries and we hope that the beginning which has been so well made has a successful future before it."

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CUBA-MEMPHIS LINE OF MOLASSES SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Fifteen ocean-going molasses ships, the property of the Sugar Products Company, New York, are to be placed in the Havana-Memphis trade conveying black strap molasses, and inaugurating the first line service this Mississippi River port has ever known. The first of the vessels is to start on December 1. Molasses will be delivered to Memphis for distribution over the entire central south, according to J. L. Nessly & Co., Memphis brokers and western distributors for the sugar company. The molasses to be brought here is used largely for sweetening mixed feeds for stock.

PARLIAMENT'S NEW HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the Hon. Arthur Sifton, Minister of Public Works, the next session of the Canadian Parliament will be held in the new buildings on Parliament Hill. This information was conveyed to the House in the recent statement in the course of which the Minister said that while the interior of the building might not be quite complete, it would be sufficiently advanced to be comfortable.

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RUSSIA UNDER BOLSHEVIST RULE

Outlook Is Declared to Be "as Bad as It Can Be"—No Means of Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCHANGEL, Russia.—Since Russia fell under the baneful rule of the Bolsheviks, the estimates of conditions prevailing in the country have been many and varied. Russian life presents so many angles to outside observation that there would be little wonder concerning the divergence of views. Under the circumstances, therefore, an appreciation of Russia of the hour from personal observation by a prominent military man with the forces in north Russia should prove a distinct contribution to the subject.

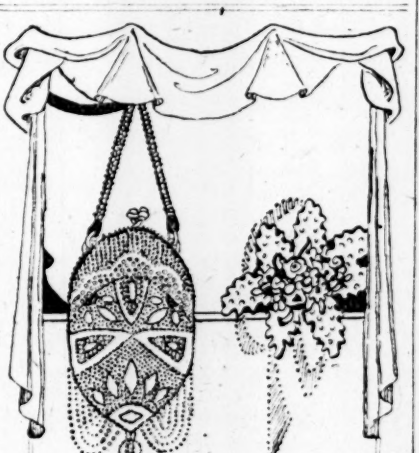
The authority says: "Russia out here is really a most interesting problem. First and foremost, the Russian people are oriental with a white skin. I never realized this until I came here. It is the white skin which puts us wrong every time. If they only had a black or yellow skin we would know how to deal with them."

The "Haves" and "Have-Nots"

"Russia, like many other countries, is divided into the 'Haves' and the 'Have-nots,' but the 'Haves' are effete and worn out, vicious, unmoral, inefficient with no energy and no power of leadership. The 'Have-nots' are the peasants, simple, patient, reliable, efficient and trusting children, 'black men' with white skins. These 'Haves' and 'Have-nots' are divided into three parties; two small extremist parties, one 'Tzarist,' one 'Anarchist,' and a war-weary, peace-loving, ignorant central block hating the anarchist extremists but determined never again to live under the old régime, Tzarism."

"To my mind, there is little doubt that if and when the Bolsheviks moderate their extreme views and what is more important still, their extremist actions, the swaying central block will roll over to their side. Meanwhile, there may be a temporary stalemate—southern Russia anti-Bolshevist, northern Russia Bolshevik. Perhaps this condition would be best, as it would stimulate competition as to which side could produce the better form of government.

"Lenine is an idealist; he is the



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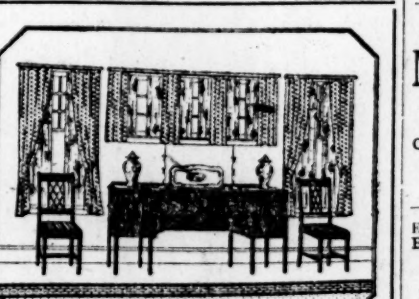
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apostle of direct action, as are also our suffragettes; and, whatever else he has done, he has undoubtedly brought his theories into widespread prominence. He is a past master in the art of propaganda, and one of the outstanding features in northern Russia is the power of propaganda. It is even more effective than bullets; it is more persistent, cheaper, and requires no great stores of munitions.

"Lenine is a purist and believes in his ideals; but his followers and disciples, like the followers and disciples of all great movements, have mutilated and distorted his ideas and used them to their own ends.

The Thick Stick

"So far there have been only two real influences in Russia, the thick stick and the church. Undoubtedly under the old régime both of these, the power that used too much stick and too much superstition, were abused.

"The church is divided into two categories, the monastical side containing the brains and the money and the priestly side as represented by the village priests. These latter are quite uneducated, and are Bolshevik in sympathy, but the church as a whole is reactionary, completely and wholly. That the Bolsheviks have committed outrages, even excesses, is certain but that must be expected in any movement of this nature and especially in a country such as Russia where the thick stick and superstition are the ruling factors. On the other hand, it is probable that the Bolshevik excesses have been grossly exaggerated and that their real aims and motives have been misconstrued.

Future of Russia

"However, when we come down to facts, to hard, practical facts, we must ask this question: Is it possible for the Russian peasants, uneducated,

simple children that they are, accustomed to be ruled by the stick and by superstition, to rule themselves? Are they ready for a republic? Who can answer? I think all we can say is that Bolshevism is a violent reaction against the cruelty and misery of the old régime. What will be the outcome it is impossible to foretell. If I made a guess, I should say Russia would split up into several separate parts, each very likely under different forms of government. As far as one can see, there is no cohesion, no corporate consciousness of nationality, of ideals or of anything on which to build up any form of government.

"Seriously the outlook is about as bad as it can be. Here we have an enormous country with an enormous population. It has no means of distribution, it has no food to distribute. It has no industries, no money. It is absolutely destitute and it has no government."

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AUSTRALIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION BILLS

In One Measure, a Section Is Inserted Which Practically Amounts to Nationalization of Monopolies Where Seen Fit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The dissolution of the Parliament of the Commonwealth is to be followed by a general election in December. As already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has been pushing through a bill, as a preliminary to the elections, providing for preferential voting in connection with the Senate. The first bill introduced by him was very similar in contents to the amendments to the Constitution which he asked Parliament to agree to in 1915, as Attorney-General. The second bill introduced provided for the control of monopolies, while both bills made provision, among other things, of the limitation of the operation of the new powers sought to a period of three years unless these new powers should be approved by the convention and by another referendum following the convention.

Power is sought for the Commonwealth to deal with the following: "Corporations, including (a) the creation, dissolution, regulation and control of corporations; (b) corporations formed under the law of a state, including their dissolution, regulation and control; but not including municipal or governmental corporations, or any corporation formed solely for religious, charitable, scientific or artistic purposes, and not for the acquisition of gain by the corporation or its members; and (c) foreign corporations, including their regulation and control."

Power is also sought to deal with: "Industrial matters, including (a) labor; (b) employment and unemployment; (c) the terms and conditions of labor and employment in any trade, industry, occupation or calling; (d) the rights and obligations of employers and employees; (e) strikes and lockouts; (f) the maintenance of industrial peace; (g) the settlement of industrial disputes."

Trusts and monopolies are aimed at by the following amendment of Clause 51 of the federal Constitution: "Trusts, combinations, monopolies, and arrangements in relation to (a) the production, manufacture or supply of goods, or the supply of services; or (b) the ownership of the means of production, manufacture, or supply of goods or supply of services."

Nationalization of Monopolies

The second constitution bill deals with the insertion of a new section in the Constitution (51 A). This practically amounts to the nationalization of monopolies where Parliament sees fit. The section reads:

"The Parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on, by or under the control of the Commonwealth, the industry or business of producing, manufacturing, or supplying any specified goods, or of supplying any specified services, and for acquiring for that purpose on just terms the assets or good will of the industry or business, where each house of the Parliament has in the same session, by resolution passed by an absolute majority of its members, referred to the High Court, for an inquiry and report by a justice thereof, the question whether the industry or business is the subject of a monopoly, and where, after the report of the justice has been received, each house of the Parliament, has, in one session, by resolution passed by an absolute majority of its members, declared that the industry or business is the subject of a monopoly."

The first bill, dealing with Section 51 of the Constitution, was pushed through in two days in the House of Representatives, only two members of the Labor Party voting against it as Labor thoroughly approves of granting drastic powers to the central government. The second bill went through the House in a few hours. In moving the second reading of the first bill, the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, pointed out that the referendum of 1915 had not been necessary as the High Court had shown that the war powers of the Commonwealth were ample. Now that the war was over, war-time powers were disappearing, although the position was as difficult and full of danger as during the war itself.

People Can Give Power

"Within three months or a little more," said Mr. Hughes, "we shall be stripped of every vestige of power and be absolutely helpless to deal with the situation. It is our opinion that the validity of any of our regulations may be at any moment challenged. In three months, with the expiry of the War Precautions Act, they will disappear altogether. The people alone can give us the power we want. We have to rebuild a world which has been shattered and devastated by five years of convulsion and destruction. The problems of reconstruction need the assistance of strong and effective government; and in Australia it is, and must be, to the Commonwealth that the people look during the period of reconstruction for the establishment of the social and industrial conditions which alone can enable us to reap a harvest of blessing from the horrid pillage of war."

Mr. Hughes said that everywhere there was widespread and deep-seated industrial unrest whose gravity it was impossible to overestimate. According to the way it was handled it might prove to be the "divine discontent"

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GERMANY LOSES A TREASURE ISLAND

Nauru Island Now Under Joint Mandate of Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Nauru, the phosphatic treasure island of the Pacific, which was taken from Germany, has now passed into the control of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The terms of the agreement were explained by W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, in asking the House of Representatives to pass the Ratification Bill.

Mr. Hughes said that Nauru Island comprised about 5000 acres and was a few miles south of the equator. It had been occupied by Australian troops shortly after the outbreak of war, and at the Peace Conference he had pleaded the claims of the Commonwealth for a mandate for the island, but after a long and difficult negotiation the mandate had been vested in Britain and New Zealand also. This mandate made the phosphates available to the three countries for their agricultural requirements.

World's Phosphate Production
Before the war, continued the Prime Minister, the world's phosphate production was about 7,000,000 tons a year. Nauru was contributing between 90,000 and 100,000 tons, and Ocean Island, which was not far off, about 250,000 tons. The f. o. b. price before the war was 30s. a ton and during the war 40s. The island was practically all phosphatic rock, and its value was estimated at up to £375,000,000. Forty-two per cent of the output gave the Commonwealth a valuable asset, which would last for a century, and perhaps longer. The phosphate would be sold to the farmers at cost price, and would be something by way of a set-off against the huge war expenditure.

Australia's requirements would be about 200,000 tons a year, and 58 per cent of the artificial fertilizers used here were rock phosphate. In addition to the phosphate being supplied as cheaply as it was possible, Australia would receive a share of the profits of the sales above those which were used in Australia. Any interests of the Pacific Phosphate Company were to be acquired at a fair valuation, and he had indicated a figure beyond which he was not prepared to go. This company owned Ocean Island, and Parliament would probably be asked to consider the taking over of this, which would form part of another agreement. This would be of incalculable benefit to Australia. It was to Australia's interest that she should secure Ocean Island, which could be worked in conjunction with Nauru.

If New Zealand did not ratify the agreement, Great Britain and the Commonwealth would take it over. Mr. Hughes said that the first administrator of Nauru would be appointed by Australia for a term of five years, and would be entirely distinct from the commission. The expenses of administration and of the commissioners would be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale of phosphate. Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia would each appoint a commissioner, and the commission would be free from political interference. The governments, however, had the right to interfere in matters of administration.

In the payment of compensation to the Pacific Phosphate Company, if the three governments did not agree within three months as to their proportions, the contributions would be based on the same proportions as the first allotment of phosphates.

Australia Greatest Gainer
In the distribution of phosphates for agricultural requirements, said Mr. Hughes, Australia would be the greatest gainer because she was near at hand, while Britain could obtain supplies from America, Algiers and Tunis with shorter ocean carriage. Australia could secure an abundance of phosphate for agricultural development and sell the surplus at the world's

price. The provision that the allotments should be for the purposes of home consumption and not for export was also advantageous to Australia, because in 10 years Australia might be using twice the present amount of her requirements, and every five years the allotment would be readjusted in accordance with the actual requirements of each country.

Australia had scarcely begun to till her soil, continued the Prime Minister. She was securing access to something vital to her progress, and in addition, it would make more attractive the life of the man on the land while relieving the burden of the taxpayer through the sale of the surplus.

"DIRECT ACTION" MAY REACT ON LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. R. Clynes, M. P., contributes an article on "Direct Action" to the October number of Overseas. In this he says:

"The loss to the community from any policy of direct action would be only less serious than the lost credit of organized labor which it would take labor long to survive. The trade lines of voluntary effort, and has been worked through democratic machinery, which has meant the management of men by the rule of majorities obtained by ballot vote. Once the trade unions depart from this principle and appeal to force, they must expect an answer in the terms of force. A trade union could not allow a minority of its members to revolt against a ballot decision, or upset the authority of an elected executive. A government could not allow any section of the electorate to put itself outside the law without using the resources of the state to require compliance with parliamentary decisions. Men can strike at Parliament at the polls, but in no other way.

"Strikes would not wipe out the slums or improve the lot of the poorest in the land. The grievances due to inadequate pensions, pay, allowances, conditions of demobilization, unemployment, and other causes for discontent, are just the things which a policy of direct action would not touch. A remedy for these things would have to be found by coming back to state departments and the House of Commons, and that is why the workers will find no way out until they elect a Parliament which will be friendly to their claims, instead of electing an unfriendly Parliament, and then relying upon the threat of strikes to wring concessions from it. Direct action could make a mess and a big row, but it would make nothing else of any good to millions of workers with millions of votes. They can use these and save themselves and their country."

FRANCE'S UNIQUE WIRELESS STATION

French Service Will Take Over American "Wireless" at Croix d'Huis—Largest in the World

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

BORDEAUX, France—Radiotelegraphy, or wireless telegraphy, rendered invaluable services during hostilities. At the beginning of the war the technical means which France possessed were soon found to be insufficient. In order to satisfy new needs, however, it was found necessary to create new methods and apparatus, and as the existence of France was at stake the struggle which it was forced to maintain resulted in wireless telegraphy making more progress in the five years of war than in 20 years of peace.

The importance of wireless telegraphy did not escape the notice of the French staff. In the tragic circumstances of war, France had the good luck to possess remarkable technical means. First and foremost of these was General Ferri, who was at the head of the military service of radiotelegraphy, and who proved himself to be a true organizer as well as an eminent savant. He managed to secure the collaboration of a brilliant set of men, to whom is due the perfecting of ground telegraphy, as well as the application of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony to aeroplanes.

In August, 1914, France only possessed one wireless station capable of putting it in touch with its allies or its colonies: the Eiffel Tower. This post rendered great services although the extent of its waves was only about 6000 kilometers. Then a second and stronger station was created.

Indo-China had ordered a very powerful post of wireless telegraphy for its personal needs. Judging that the post would be more useful for France, Mr. Sarraut, Governor of Indo-China, had it sent to the mother country, and it was erected at Lyons in 1914. Thanks to its power, it reduced the congestion of the Eiffel Tower, which was being overwhelmed with messages. This new station assured regular communication between France and Russia, and also between Lyons and the stations of Annapolis and New Brunswick.

Telegrams from the Lyons station are received at Shanghai, so now the local papers there receive all the news of the day; wireless telegrams from Lyons are also frequently received at the American receiving station on the island of Guam, 12,000 kilometers distant, and even in New Zealand. When General Pershing arrived in France, he asked for a wireless telegraph post by which he could communicate at any time of the night or day with the United States. A more

exact demand could hardly be imagined, since it is well known that storms hinder transmission by radiotelegraphy. However, the French service directed by General Ferri immediately prepared a plan which was approved by the American command, and the order to establish the station was given.

This station was erected at Croix d'Huis, near Bordeaux, by the French engineers, assisted by 600 American workmen, who erected the pylons, built the railways and installed the machinery furnished by the United States.

The French service will take possession of the station as soon as it is completed, and it will then be the most powerful wireless station in the world.

Bordeaux will be able to communicate with all the French colonies which up to now have had to depend upon foreign cables, and then all the posts of the African deserts, all those of the tropics, all the Asiatic colonies, all those little islands scattered over the surface of the oceans, will be united with France, thanks to these invisible waves which, spreading everywhere, will visit every part of the globe.

SHIPPERS NEED CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HIGH POINT, North Carolina—With the local freight warehouses filled to their capacity and no additional storage space available, an embargo has been placed on all shipments and empty cars sent to Atlanta, Georgia. The regional director of railroads has been asked by the executives of the 100 High Point factories to afford some relief to the shippers without unnecessary delay. Most of the manufacturing plants here are engaged in furniture making.

PLEAS ARE MADE IN BEHALF OF NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pleas for proper recognition of the rights of colored people and for their protection against mob violence were made by speakers at a mass meeting on Sunday in Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the association, denounced recent racial disorders, and, speaking specifically of the troubles that arose in Arkansas, declared them to be a diabolical conspiracy against the colored people. Despite all provocation, he said, Negroes must not seek to remedy injustice by taking up arms, though he declared his belief that if attacked they would be justified in defending themselves.

Moorfield Storey of Boston, for a long time president of the association, in his introductory remarks as presiding officer, declared that the people of the United States breathe more freely as a result of the victory for law and order implied in the recent Massachusetts state election, but that there are 12,000,000 inhabitants of this country who are denied the rights that others possess. Offenders against the Negroes, he said, are countless occasions, are neither prosecuted nor punished.

Martin B. Madden, Representative in Congress from Illinois, declared that 360,000 of the United States soldiers, nearly 10 per cent of those under arms in the late war, were Negroes, and Negroes had served loyally on the government's side in every war, and should be granted such rights as other citizens possess.

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PORTUGAL'S EFFORT TO PROMOTE TRADE

Despite Internal Disorders, the Portuguese Are Courageously Attempting to Set Commerce Well on Its Feet Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—In the circumstances of internal disorder, hot political conflict, failure of the services of communication and the constant menace of violent upheaval from the Royalists on the one side and the Syndicalists on the other, there is something at the same time a little pathetic and courageous in the efforts that are continued persistently, and not without certain success, to set Portuguese commerce well on its feet again. If it were only given fair opportunity, without the heavy political and industrial handicaps from which it continually suffers, it might do well for itself and for the national finances.

For the last two months the government and certain authorities concerned have been busy with the preparation and contemplation of new commercial treaties both with France and Spain. In the middle of August the Foreign Minister presided at the first meeting of the Council of Commerce at which these highly important subjects were considered in preliminary. Since then he and other members of the government have been busy in the preparation of the schemes, the treaty with Spain being given precedence as being the most important and pressing. It was lately announced that he had completed his work up to the point that a draft had been prepared in the case of each treaty which would serve as a basis of negotiation with the foreign cabinets concerned. It is expected that these negotiations will now proceed forthwith, and that some final results may be expected at an early date.

Trust of Cannery

Reports of various commercial and mercantile operations and schemes are forthcoming. A significant move is that for the establishment of a trust of conserves, or canners—chiefly of sardines—an industry which in recent times has given indications of advancing, the demand abroad for Portuguese sardines having greatly increased in the war period. According to one of the most recent returns, Portugal had nearly 50,000 persons and over 11,000 vessels engaged in fishing. Three years ago the value of the fisheries was over 9,000,000 escudos, of which the sardines alone accounted for over 7,000,000; an escudo, it may be necessary to remark, being normally worth a trifle more than the American dollar, but in recent times it has undergone wide variations and has been down to almost half its normal value. The sardine industry has for its chief center the port of Setúbal, which is a few miles south of Lisbon, and as a harbor is considered to rank next to it. It has been estimated that there are in the country as many as 400 factories for the canning of these sardines and other small fish. The trust movement is most influentially supported and seems to be growing in power. At the present time only nine firms are in it, but it has only just begun, and it is certain that a large number of others will associate themselves with it very soon. It has adopted the title of Union Lusitana de Conservas.

Promoting Iron Industry

It appears that a determined attempt is to be made to put the iron-working industry on a practical basis, and an official decree has been published officially conceding exclusive rights in the establishment of the industry in Portugal in favor of an English company known as the Ribatejo Proprietary Company, Ltd. This announcement is regarded as being of great importance, and answers to the desires and expectations of the strong commercial and industrial elements in the country, which demand the establishment of blast furnaces so that Portugal shall not be dependent on those abroad.

Of course the constant difficulty with the railway workers, one strike being threatened as soon as another ends, makes trade of all kinds extremely difficult to carry on. The Portuguese Railroad Company recently determined to send an engineer named Pedro Diniz to Spain for the purpose of engaging drivers, mechanics, and other skilled workmen to take the place of those who were on strike. At the same time he was commissioned to buy a number of locomotives in Spain to be substituted for those which had been damaged by the strikers in their acts of sabotage.

Close attention is being given to the question of the improvement of the Portuguese ports. An agitation is in progress at Oporto for the better equipment of the harbor facilities there, some considerable alarm seeming to have been created locally by the knowledge of what is being done at Vigo by Spain, with the assistance of various foreign elements. It seems evident that a great attempt is to be made to put Vigo forward as the great port on this seaboard and to raise it to the highest international importance, United States interests, it is understood, being closely involved in the enterprise.

Rival Harbors

If this should succeed, it may have a serious effect upon the trade of Oporto. These two harbors, distant only a matter of about 100 miles from each other, have for long past been in a considerable state of rivalry, especially for foreign traffic on its way from France and England to the Mediterranean and South America, and circumstances will make this rivalry acute in the near future. At the same time it has been determined to effect great improvements in the port of Lisbon, and the Senate recently authorized the government to effect a loan of 28,500 contos (a conto is 1000 escudos) for these works.

The question of the reestablishment of commercial relations with Germany has recently occupied attention, and in the decree which has been issued permitting the resumption of trade between the two countries certain restrictions are enumerated as to articles that may not be imported.

All Portuguese traders who desire to do business with Germany must submit to the customs authorities a declaration of the nature of the articles that they propose to import. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in answer to a question put to him in the Senate, the Minister of Public Instruction gave an explanation of what was being done in the way of the repatriation of German prisoners in Portugal, which is now proceeding.

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PREMIER MAKES PLEA FOR VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BARRIE, Ontario.—Making his maiden speech since becoming Premier, in Barrie, his home town, which was a plea for the Victory Loan, the Hon. E. C. Drury, leader of the United Farmer-Conservative government, warned the people of an impending period of financial and business depression through which every nation in the world must pass before the prosperity of pre-war days could come again. "Patriotism at this time," he said, "is not a matter of mere sentiment; it is a matter of good business sense. There are trying days ahead of us. The people who put self last during the Titanic struggle are going to put

country first today. There is coming inevitably a time of deflation of prices. We must realize that the only thing we must guard against is an economic condition where it takes too large a share of our products to pay our foreign interest. "There is nothing to fear about the amount of money we owe ourselves at home. We have to see that the interest on our foreign borrowings does not become so great that it requires too large a proportion of our labor to pay our interest. Our foreign indebtedness is not so great that it in any way affects the stability of Canada."

Speaking of the security of the present Victory Loan, Mr. Drury declared it to be "the safest investment that could be made by any Canadian. It is good business for the individual; it assists to maintain the credit of the Nation and it provides work for the national industries."

COTTON BUREAU
TO AID INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—An important development connected with the local cotton industry is the opening of a government bureau for the gathering of statistics of spot cotton and cottonseed sales. This highly significant announcement comes from R. R. Oastler, federal manager for this district. The Memphis office will include the territory embraced in Arkansas, Missouri, West Tennessee, and North Mississippi. It will constitute the first bureau of its kind established in the cotton states. Bulletins will be issued regularly by the bureau containing important statistics relative to cotton and cottonseed throughout the local cotton territory.

IN CELEBRATION OF "DOCTOR SAM"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LICHFIELD, England.—Since this is the first celebration in honor of "Doctor Sam" (as he is affectionately styled in his native town) since 1913, Johnson intended to make the most of it.

A fitting conclusion to a memorable and delightful occasion was the old-time supper given at the fine Georgian Three Crowns Inn in true eighteenth century style: sanded floor, candles in brass candlesticks lighting the tables, and a bill of fare to suit the time. Sir Sidney Lee proposed the toast, "The immortal memory," which was honored in silence.

Johnson wrote to Boswell on September 22, 1777: "When a man is invited to dinner he is disappointed if he does not get something good. . . . everybody loves to have things which please their palate put in their way, without trouble or preparation!" The dinner at the Three Crowns Inn fulfilled these convivial conditions. Dr. Johnson would have been satisfied.

COMPENSATION UNDER THE PROHIBITION ACT

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VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Government of British Columbia, under the Public Inquiries Act, has appointed Mr. Justice Clement as a commissioner to inquire into the question of compensation in respect to losses alleged to have been sustained by persons, firms, and corporations by reason of the operation of the Prohibition Act. The promise of a compensation commission was made by the former Premier, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, at the time of the election in which he was defeated, and when the Prohibition policy was indorsed by the people of the Province. The commission's report is to be ready by next January, when the Legislature meets. It will be presented to that body, which will vote upon its findings. Even if compensation is decided upon, it will not necessarily be given until the Legislature indorses such a course.

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TRACT BRINGS HIGH PRICE

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is the counsels of clean and sane thinking of which Johnson has bequeathed us so rich a store that could allay the unrest and discontent which the long economic and emotional strain of war had developed. . . . no epithet was more worthy of being treasured in our minds than Johnson's remark, "Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome." Thus Sir Sidney Lee closed his address.

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MANDATES IN NEAR EAST ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sherwood Eddy, secretary for Asia for the International Y. M. C. A., has just returned from the Near East, journeying overland from Cairo to Constantinople, through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Turkey. Throughout the Near East he found an earnest and insistent demand from leaders of many nationalities and faiths, British, Armenians, Turks, and Americans in the Near East, Muhammadans, Jews and Christians, that the United States should take some part in world reconstruction after the war and that she should accept some responsibility for at least Constantinople and Armenia.

Mr. Eddy advocates an American mandate for Turkey. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said: "The one supreme question of the day is, What is to be done with Turkey? The welfare of the Near East and the peace of the world are concerned in the answer. Four plans are proposed: an American mandate, a British mandate, a Turkish mandate, or Turkey divided among the powers. Of the four proposals, I believe that the first, or that of an American mandate, would be best for Turkey, for America herself, and for the welfare of the world, which must suffer if Turkey is misgoverned."

Three Plans Rejected
"In the opinion of representative Englishmen, there are strong reasons against a British mandate. Great Britain has already undertaken all she can do. While India is surging with a new nationalism, England has established a protectorate over turbulent Egypt, and incorporated it in the Empire. She proposes to undertake the costly responsibility for the whole of Mesopotamia, for Persia, although guaranteeing her independence, for Afghanistan and the lands contiguous to India. She is already involved in Arabia. It would be folly for her in addition to undertake the whole of Turkey, and face the possibility at some future time of the opposition of the entire Muhammadan world."

"There are the strongest reasons against leaving the Turks in full possession. They have proved as incapable of governing other races as they have of honest, efficient and progressive self-government."

"The fourth possibility, that of the partition of Turkey, would be almost as disastrous as a mandate to the Turks themselves. It would be impossible to have a unified policy and to do justice to the score of peoples amid the 'restless tossing of long enthralled nationalities.' The reforms of one power would be defeated by the next. It would lead to friction, international jealousy and dissension."

Duty of United States
"The first possibility is then left for consideration. It is my belief that America should not accept a mandate for Armenia alone. It would be impossible to protect the Armenian people, to uplift the Turk, or to unify Turkey. We should take three mandates for Constantinople, Anatolia and Armenia, or one mandate for Turkey, with a free hand to subdivide it into three or more provinces. And we should take all three or none."

"Why should America accept a mandate for Turkey? I believe that there are strong reasons for doing so. Here are some of them: First, to fulfill the aims for which we entered the war, that its great sacrifice may not have been in vain, but that liberty and justice and righteousness may be established in the world; because it is our duty to take some adequate share in world reconstruction; because America is trusted as no other nation in the Near East; because America, from the very nature of her principles and institutions, and from her neutral and safe geographical location which makes the acquisition of further territory unnecessary, stands in a position to render a larger unselfish service for Turkey's own good than any other power; because of our stake and investment already in Turkey. America alone has been conducting missions here on a large scale for a century. America has invested in men and buildings, in colleges, hospitals and relief institutions. We either have to back up this investment or lose it. We have to finish our task or run the risk of seeing our work of a

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MANDATES IN NEAR EAST ADVOCATED

View Expressed That United States Should Assume Responsibility for the Welfare of the Turks and the Armenians

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Caps, collars,
Overcoats,
Scarf pins,
Cuff links,
Garters, umbrellas,
Canes—I have
Them all—
Very latest, very
Best.
At the right prices.

Yours for Real Service
Walter G. Becker
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DEWEES
Quality and Standard
Famous Over Half Century

This Week Is Blouse Week
We are showing a splendid line of costume blouses in all the leading suit shades ranging in price from
7.50 to 42.50

A worth while offering for this week in georgette costume blouses that are regular 7.50 and 8.50 values, beautifully modeled in all the desired shades for this week only.
4.95
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Flowers from
The Sign of the Rose
are always fresh. Four shipments daily.

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ARE YOU WREATHED IN A LAUREL?
Not only to sell—but to serve as well—is the spirit pervading this institution. Our Expert Corsetiers take personal pride in providing for each patron's individual needs.
Prices \$1 to \$25

The Laurel Corset
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Photographs
For Holiday Gifts
Sepia Art-Proof Style
Six for \$6.00
H. R. POTT
1211 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hiram F. Henderson & Co.
220 North Howard St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Stationer, Printer and Engraver
50 cards from plate, 60c
Fountain Pens \$1.00 up
Eversharp Pencils \$1.00 up

Adolph Newman & Son
Pictures and Frames
1704 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
Adolph Newman
Walter B. Newman

The Gift Shop
252 South 16th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Gifts for All Occasions
Dolls Dressed to Order

MANDATES IN NEAR
EAST ADVOCATED

View Expressed That United States Should Assume Responsibility for the Welfare of the Turks and the Armenians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sherwood Eddy, secretary for Asia for the International Y. M. C. A., has just returned from the Near East, journeying overland from Cairo to Constantinople, through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Turkey. Throughout the Near East he found an earnest and insistent demand from leaders of many nationalities and faiths, British, Armenians, Turks, and Americans in the Near East, Muhammadans, Jews and Christians, that the United States should take some part in world reconstruction after the war and that she should accept some responsibility for at least Constantinople and Armenia.

COMPENSATION UNDER
THE PROHIBITION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Government of British Columbia, under the Public Inquiries Act, has appointed Mr. Justice Clement as a commissioner to inquire into the question of compensation in respect to losses alleged to have been sustained by persons, firms, and corporations by reason of the operation of the Prohibition Act. The promise of a compensation commission was made by the former Premier, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, at the time of the election in which he was defeated, and when the Prohibition policy was indorsed by the people of the Province. The commission's report is to be ready by next January, when the Legislature meets. It will be presented to that body, which will vote upon its findings. Even if compensation is decided upon, it will not necessarily be given until the Legislature indorses such a course.

In speaking at a convention of the Women's Institutes of Vancouver Island, Premier Oliver referred to prohibition and to the no uncertain voice in which the people of Ontario had spoken recently when the matter had been submitted to them for their indorsement or disapproval. It was evident, he maintained, that the question would come again to the ballot in British Columbia; but he was perfectly certain, now that the women had the vote, which way the decision would go.

TRACT BRINGS HIGH PRICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Eleven years ago Henry Edmonds purchased from the State of Wyoming for \$10 an acre a 150-acre tract of land near Powell, Park County. He improved the land through irrigation and seven years later sold it to Abbott Williams for \$100 an acre. A few days ago Williams sold it for \$300 an acre. In 11 years the market value of the tract increased from \$1500 to \$45,000—2900 per cent.

century ruined, and our missionaries driven out. Last, and not least, because of our responsibility to the Armenians. The Armenians seem to be, in a special sense, the wards of the United States. Their record is their appeal.

"The task is not impossible nor impracticable. A relatively small force of either American or British troops could quickly restore order. The whole government of Turkey could be made self-supporting. Even on the lowest grounds it would pay materially. But on higher grounds it is right. The most persecuted people on earth look to America as the nation best able to help them. Is her answer to be one of provincial selfishness or sacrificial service? Shall Armenia and Turkey both have their part in Everybody's World? Armenia today is left to face alone her persecutors with an utterly inadequate supply of arms and munitions. And it is thus, after the triumph of the Allies, the Armenian people, in order to defend its very existence, has to wage an unequal fight in the worst possible conditions."

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STRONG BUYING
OF COTTON GOODS

With Price No Object Dealing
Proceeds at a Rapid Rate—
Contracts Placed as Far Ahead
as Manufacturers Will Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—
Buying in primary cotton goods mar-
kets continued during the last week
with unabated vigor. There seemed
to be no limit to the demand, and
price was not a factor in the dealing.
In fact, it was the buyers rather than
the sellers who were responsible for
the rapid rise in prices, their efforts
in this direction having been caused
by a desire to outbid some of their
competitors, and thus procure a large
portion of the limited amount
of goods the mills were able or will-
ing to sell. It was not uncommon for
prices to jump a full cent a yard be-
tween sales on the same day, while
some constructions jumped a full 2
cents a yard from one day to the next.
Every style of goods commonly made
by American mills has been in de-
mand, and buyers were willing to take
whatever the manufacturer felt able
to offer. Contracts were limited only
by the unwillingness of the producers
to engage their product too far ahead,
buyers being willing to make contracts
calling for deliveries extending even
into next fall if the mills were willing
to accept them.

Demand for Spot Goods

The demand for spot or near-by
goods has been most urgent, and big
premiums were available for any
manufacturer who had any yarn or
cloth on hand to sell. Many of the
more conservative operators, if they
have to pay such high prices, prefer
to buy often and in small quantities
to avoid the risk involved in heavy
long-time contracts in the event of a
market slump.

With the certainty of increased wage
demands and a readjustment of pro-
duction costs in the New Bedford-
Fall River territory and the proba-
bility of similar action elsewhere, the
manufacturers were compelled to make
allowances for such contingencies, but,
having done so, felt fairly certain that
there would be no further changes in
this respect for at least another six
months. For that reason they showed
more willingness to accept contracts
for future delivery, and business was
put through in fairly good volume,
covering much of the first half of 1920.

Print Cloth Market

Fall River reports sales of approxi-
mately 200,000 pieces and a very active
demand for all styles of print cloth
yarn fabrics at much higher prices.
Commitments were confined, for the
most part, to the first two months of
1920, but in some cases deliveries ex-
tended as far as March or April, espe-
cially on satens and twills, on which
a very strong demand was experienced.
The difficulty in obtaining the neces-
sary supplies of good grade long staple
cotton has prevented the fine goods
mills from accepting any further
orders for fabrics calling for yarns
finer than 50s, and although they have
been willing to take on new work for
deliveries extending in many instances
well into the summer months, they
have confined these to the constructions
which could be made from the
medium-sized yarns, which require
somewhat shorter staple cotton and
can be spun from the lower grade cot-
ton if necessary.

Prices Abnormally High

There are those among both mill
men and merchandisers who are be-
ginning to regard the steady upward
march of prices with no little uneasiness.
These are bound to come a point,
they declare, when the buying power
of the country can no longer stand the
strain and the entire structure of dis-
tribution machinery has become so in-
flated financially that it is ill prepared
to stand the shock of any sudden
cessation of buying. Prices three and
sometimes four times what they nor-
mally were in 1914, both for raw cot-
ton and for finished or partially fin-
ished goods, make it necessary to use
tremendously increased amounts of
money in carrying the goods during the
time necessary for manufacture or
distribution. With a case of common
muslin costing \$750 and other more
costly goods in proportion, it is neces-
sary for the mill man, converter, job-
ber, or retailer to depend very heavily
on his credit to do business. For many
a temporary lull in the demand
for goods or a drop in market values
means serious difficulty, and once
started, there is no telling how far the
collapse of one house could involve
others.

Precarious Position

For this reason careful business men
regard the present market as ex-
tremely precarious, but see no way of
avoiding a tension which is con-
stantly being increased. A develop-
ment which may prove to be of im-
portance eventually, was the raising of
the discount rates almost simultane-
ously by the Federal Reserve Board of
the United States and by the Bank of
England. This putting on of the
brakes was reflected in a temporary
drop in the cotton market and in a
furry of sales of gray goods by second
hands, who found it necessary to re-
duce the strain on their credit. The
demand for goods, however, was suf-
ficient for the present, to overcome this
temporary setback, but the effect of
this action is bound to be felt in a
greater degree as time goes on. It
may be that it will be the signal for a
gradual reduction in inflation and a
consequent lowering of prices.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	94 1/4	94 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Can	62	62	59	59 1/4
Am Car & Fdry	123 1/4	123 1/4	120	120 1/4
Am Inter Corp	123 1/4	123 1/4	120	120 1/4
Am Loco	104	104	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am Smelters	68	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Am Sugar	138	138 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Chandler	104	104	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	136	137	132 1/4	132 1/4
Am Woolen	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Anaconda	65 1/4	65 1/4	65	65
Atchafalpa	90 1/4	90 1/4	90	90 1/4
At G & W I	179	179	175	175
Baldwin Loco	124 1/4	124 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
B & O	39 1/4	39 1/4	39	39
Beth Steel	103	103 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Can Pac	149 1/4	149 1/4	148 1/4	148 1/4
Gen Steel	124 1/4	124 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Gen Motors	134	134	131 1/4	131 1/4
C & M St P	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Chino	41 1/4	41 1/4	41	41
Corn Products	91 1/4	92 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Cruicible Steel	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Cuba Cane	43 1/4	44	42	42
Cuba Cane pfd	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
End-Johnson	135 1/4	137	134	134 1/4
Flint	48 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Goodyear	123 1/4	123 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Gen Motors	380	388 1/4	378 1/4	378 1/4
Goodrich	85 1/4	86 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Insulation	58	58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Int Paper	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Kennecott	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Marine	59	59	56 1/4	56 1/4
Marine pfd	108 1/4	108 1/4	108	108
Max Motor	47 1/4	47 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Midvale	23 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
N Y Central	73	73 1/4	73	73
N Y N H & H	33 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
No Fidelity	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Pan-Am Pet	128	128 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4
Penn	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Pierce-Arrow	91	92 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Reading	81	81 1/4	80	80
Rep Steel	87 1/4	87 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Rep Iron & Steel	123 1/4	123 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4
Roy Duct of N Y	103 1/4	104 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Sinclair	57 1/4	57 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
So Pac	111 1/4	111 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Texaco	123 1/4	123 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Texas Co	326	328 1/4	316 1/4	316 1/4
Texas & Pacific	51 1/4	52 1/4	50	50 1/4
Union Pac	123 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
U S Rubber	122	123 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
U S Steel	107 1/4	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Utah Copper	80 1/4	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Westinghouse	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Wills-Over	23 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Wool	91 1/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Total sales	1,440,500			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Lib 4 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Lib 5 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Lib 6 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Lib 7 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Lib 8 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Lib 9 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Lib 10 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Lib 11 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Lib 12 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Lib 13 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Lib 14 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Lib 15 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Lib 16 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Lib 17 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Lib 18 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Lib 19 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Lib 20 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Lib 21 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Lib 22 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Lib 23 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Lib 24 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Lib 25 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Lib 26 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Lib 27 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Lib 28 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Lib 29 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Lib 30 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Lib 31 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Lib 32 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Lib 33 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Lib 34 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Lib 35 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Lib 36 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Lib 37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Lib 38 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Lib 39 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Lib 40 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Lib 41 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Lib 42 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Lib 43 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Lib 44 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Lib 45 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Lib 46 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Lib 47 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Lib 48 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Lib 49 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Lib 50 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Lib 51 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4
Lib 52 1/2	0 1/4	0 1/4	0	0

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Anglo-French 6 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Anglo-French 7 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Anglo-French 8 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Anglo-French 9 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Anglo-French 10 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Anglo-French 11 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Anglo-French 12 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Anglo-French 13 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Anglo-French 14 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Anglo-French 15 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Anglo-French 16 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Anglo-French 17 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Anglo-French 18 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Anglo-French 19 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Anglo-French 20 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Anglo-French 21 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Anglo-French 22 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Anglo-French 23 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Anglo-French 24 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Anglo-French 25 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Anglo-French 26 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Anglo-French 27 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Anglo-French 28 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Anglo-French 29 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Anglo-French 30 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Anglo-French 31 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Anglo-French 32 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Anglo-French 33 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Anglo-French 34 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Anglo-French 35 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Anglo-French 36 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Anglo-French 37 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Anglo-French 38 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Anglo-French 39 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Anglo-French 40 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Anglo-French 41 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Anglo-French 42 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Anglo-French 43 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Anglo-French 44 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Anglo-French 45 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Anglo-French 46 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Anglo-French 47 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Anglo-French 48 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Anglo-French 49 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Anglo-French 50 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Anglo-French 51 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Anglo-French 52 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Anglo-French 53 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4
Anglo-French 54 1/2	0 1/4	0 1/4	0	0

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

A Tel	59 1/2	Adv	Dec
A Ch com	95 1/4	1/2	1/2
Am Wool com	133	2 1/2	4 1/2
Am Zinc	20	1/2	1/2
Am Zinc pfd	57 1/2	1/2	1/2
Am Zinc	34 1/2	1/2	1/2
Brook Fish	16 1/2 b	1/2	1/2
Boston Elev	66 1/2	1/2	1/2
Boston & Maine	36	1/2	1/2
Butte & Sup	24 1/2	1/2	1/2
Cal & Arizona	400	1/2	1/2
Cal & Hea	400	1/2	1/2
Copper Range	42 1/2	1/2	1/2
Crescent-Daly	13 1/2	1/2	1/2
East Butte	15 1/2	1/2	1/2
East Mass	20 1/2	1/2	1/2
Fairbanks	60 1/2	1/2	1/2
Farban	64	1/2	1/2
Florton-Pew	29 1/2	1/2	1/2
Fry & Davis	34	1/2	1/2
Greene-Can	40 1/2	1/2	1/2
Great Creek	37	1/2	1/2
Hea Royale	35	1/2	1/2
Hea Copper	5	1/2	1/2
Mass Gas	70 1/2	1/2	1/2
May-Old Colony	7 1/2	1/2	1/2
Miami	26 1/2	1/2	1/2
Marshaw	48 1/2	1/2	1/2
Metallins Body	64	1/2	1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	33	1/2	1/2
North Butte	17 1/2	1/2	1/2
Or Dominion	41	1/2	1/2
Osceola	40	1/2	1/2
Rich & Bing	21	1/2	1/2
Rock Creek	27	1/2	1/2
Stout & Van Der	57	1/2	1/2
Stewart	53 1/2	1/2	1/2
Union Fruit Co	36 1/2	1/2	1/2
United Fruit	197	1/2	1/2
United Shoe	50 1/2	1/2	1/2
U. S. Smelting	73 1/2	1/2	1/2

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

NEW YORK

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FRANK C. HALL, Manager

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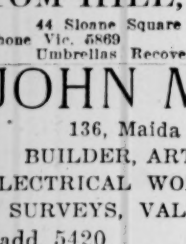
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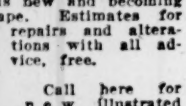
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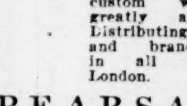
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Nurse.....Anna Russell
Alexandra.....Maggie Albanesi
Maid.....Dulcie Benson
Victor.....John Swinley
Jana Protasova.....Claude Rains
Petya.....Henry Ainley
Masha.....Ernest Milton
The Gypsy Leader.....Anna Filipova
Officer.....Richard Grenville
Ivan Makarov.....Henry Morrell
Natalia Ivanovna.....Dora Gregory
Prince Sergius Albrecht.....Otto Stuart
Anna Karenin.....Marion Terry
Secretary.....Julian Courtville
Peshnikov.....Sydney Bland
Artemus.....Howard Rose
A Magistrate.....Howard Rose
Pollockman.....Leonard Sicker

LONDON, England.—After the final
curtain fell on the first night Mr.
Ainley declared in a neat and witty
speech that he and Mr. Gilbert Miller
hoped to present Mr. Henry Ainley in
things gay as well as grave. One felt
it was almost an apology; for "Rep-
aration" is sorrow piled on gloom.
There are in it bright lights, it is true,
but Rembrandtesque—they merely
deepen the shadows.

Anyway, it seemed a queer notion
that so joyous an occasion as the
return of Mr. Henry Ainley to the
London stage should be marked by a
piece without a smile in it. But this
adaptation of Tolstoy's play, "The
Living Corpse," is an interesting ex-
perience and one cannot but be glad
of the opportunity of seeing it.

Nemesis as Artifice

The fact is that the so-called drama
of fate does not easily reach western
audiences. Nemesis is to them the
artifice of the artist and with a pre-
judice which may be purely insular they
refuse to believe in him. And there is
some justification, for not much of the
real Russian national spirit has sur-
vived the journey, the translation and
the "foreign" actors.

Much seems so unnecessary—a word
from a normal person should have
put it all right, but Mr. Nemesis must
have his willow in gloom, and nothing
must prevent his working out his
fate to the bitter end. Besides com-
mon-sense is the bourgeoisie of art; and
if "Reparation" does not bear a
logical examination, it at least gives
the central figure a part of great dis-
tinction.

It cannot, however, be said that the
play gains in strength by being divided
into ten scenes covering three acts. It
makes the same history of the unstable
Petya episode. Rather than a cumu-
lative effect of the man's history, you
meet him at various stages of his de-
gradation, while he relates what has
happened in the meantime; often
going through in detail what the
audience knows already.

Indeed, one would not like to say
how often Petya's past was described,
and in the last act, in a low haunt of
wastrels and social outcasts he re-
lates all that has happened in the
earlier acts of the play to a sym-
pathetic listener—a recitative that is
elevated by some fine rhetoric and
bitter self-analysis. O this self-
analysis! This cul-de-sac of Russian
character study, that leads nowhere
and destroys its victim by his own
tongue long before the so-called in-
evitable end!

Russian Literary Type

Petya is a typical figure of Russian
literature and drama, the man who
loses all grip on life from sheer in-
ertia, the man who will not pull up,
but talks of his sins instead of acting
on his virtues. And when he does
act he acts wrongly, and brings others
to degradation and ruin like himself.

Married to the tender and lovable
Lisa Protasova, Petya the wastrel, in
his super-sensitive temperament, is
seized with the idea that his wife
might be happier with her faithful
friend Victor Karenin, an official of
honorable and sympathetic nature.
Petya leaves her and throws in his lot
with a gang of gypsies, which gives
occasion for a delightful concert of
gypsy music, cleverly arranged by Nor-
man O'Neill.

Faced by legal proceedings and the
possibility of having to act a lie,
Petya contemplates self-destruction,
but, courage failing him at the spot
moment, he is persuaded by the gypsy
girl, Masha, to leave his clothes in-
stead on the river bank with a "fare-
well" letter to his wife—which seems
very much like swallowing a camel
after straining at a gnat. It is this
letter which breaks in upon the joy-
ous contemplations of Lisa and Victor;
just as some years later comes a much
more serious document to disturb their
domestic bliss in the form of a sum-
mons to Lisa on a charge of bigamy,
her husband still being alive.

This of course is a duplication of
dramatic effect which is the weak spot
in this play's construction, but Tol-
stoy and Brieux, and the realists of
other lands are always at great pains
to show how the innocent seem to suffer
from the guilty—however much the
latter try to shield them. And so we
get the pure and innocent Lisa, also
Victor, undergoing an examination at
the hands of a bullying police magis-
trate, who can see nothing but con-
spiracy and collusion in everybody.

A Part for Mr. Ainley

Petya's life story and deception
have been overheard by a speaking
blackmailer in a low doss house near
Moscow. Subsequently, in the corridor
of the law courts, as the verdict
seemed likely to be adverse and send
him and Lisa to Siberia, the unhappy
man does the deed he had shirked

before, and with a shot frees the
innocent from the arm of the law and
further obstruction from him.

It is a great part for Mr. Ainley,
and his handling of it is masterly.
At the same time it harps persistently
on one string and leaves much of his
art untouched. One could, however,
wish that his voice was not always so
clearly that of an English gentle-
man. The actor's intention was, no
doubt, to underline the man's un-
changing refinement of heart and
instincts, but a little fake-speech
would add a lot to the illusion, par-
ticularly when he has lapsed into the
unkempt vagabond of the Moscow
underworld.

The actor's reception was tremen-
dously enthusiastic, and many of those
with him had little ovals of their
own; particularly Miss Marion Terry,
who as Victor's mother, provided one
of the most charming and finished
performances of the play. Miss Athene
Seyler, if somewhat unequal, gave an
excellent picture of Lisa, her exami-
nation scene being specially full of
perception and restraint. Mr. Ion
Swinley played well the part of
Victor, giving him just the control and
calmness wanted to make it stand out
against that of Petya. Lisa's sister
Alexandra, furnished a good though
short part for Miss Maggie Albanesi.
Each member of the cast was, how-
ever, a "character," and no better
tribute can be paid them than that
they one and all contributed to a very
successful premier.

NEW AND REVIVED
PLAYS IN SPAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There are two
stars of super-brilliance on the stage
of Madrid, and one of them is Marg-
arita Xirgu, who is in much admired
partnership with Enrique Borrás.
These twain of the grand drama carry
a large part of the devotion of theater-
loving Madrid with them, and the
opening of their new season at the
Teatro del Centro has been the first
substantial fact of the new period.

They have again a strong company
to assist them. On the feminine side
there are Amparo Alvarez Segura,
Maria Bru, Adela Calderon, Micaela
Castejon, Maria Lujan, Maria de las
Rivas, Dolores Roig, Adela Santau-
laria, and Ascension Rivero; while
for actors there are Ramon Gatuellas,
Pedro Gonzalez, José Lucio, Luis
Luna, José Marin, Miguel Ortin,
Alberto Romea, Leovigildo Ruiz
Tatay, and José Trescolli.

"La Loca de la Casa"

Their present season at the Centro
will not be a long one, but there is
an agreement that the opening thereof
deserves to be regarded as one of the
most notable events of recent years.
It is a long time since there was seen
on the same stage in such a work as
they presented, "La Loca de la Casa,"
two artists of such supreme power
who made every point in their presen-
tation to perfection.

In the part of Petya, Mr. Borrás
has been seen before in former years
and well is his success remembered.
But Xirgu was new to the part of
Victoria. It is a part abounding in
subtle difficulties; there are strong
scenes but they need the very finest
capacity in acting or the failure is
obvious.

Such a scene is that of the sacrifice
in the second act, when the young
novitiate determines to leave the con-
vent and go back to the world to play
a humble and sacrificing part therein.
In this scene Margarita Xirgu was
truly remarkable for her intensity
and her strong restraint. Thereafter
she was feminine and subtle always,
and her triumph was made complete
by her brilliant acting in the bargain-
ing scene in the last act.

Besides the principals, there was
excellent acting by Ruiz Tatay, Romea,
Marin and Micaela Castejon, and there
is a general view that this presenta-
tion is one that for its quality passes
to the list of great achievements on
the stage of Madrid.

Margarita Xirgu's Acting

A few nights later Xirgu and Borrás
established another success in their
production of the strong drama "Es-
clavitud" by José Lopez Pinillos, and
a considerable novelty was attached
to it that the actress took the sec-
ondary part of the unfortunate Julia.
It was a good idea born of a keen ap-
preciation of the artistic possibilities
and Margarita Xirgu lifted the part up
and especially in the second act made
several strong points. As Pedro Govan-
do, the young man who loves her, she
showed the enthusiasm of Madrid playgoers
and so again now, his work in the third
act being especially fine. Tatay, Gat-
uellas and Romea also sustained their
parts well.

In the lighter way there have been
some productions of uneven merit at
different theaters. At the Comedia,
there has been staged a new burlesque
of "Faust" to which the name of "Faus-
tina" is given. The writers and pro-
ducers are venturing upon dangerous
ground when they set forth to make
a caricature of this mighty classic. It
has been done before, of course, but
the appeal is necessarily made only to
a small and rather peculiar public, not
remarkable for its perfect taste, when
there is parodying of such a work as
this, as would be the case if "Hamlet"
itself or "Romeo and Juliet" were
given over to the comic people.

It is not, therefore, a matter of sur-
prise that Muñoz Seca, the producer in
the case, has come in for some con-
siderable criticism. There was a cer-
tain amount of applause at the end of
the play, but with no real warmth
in it, and the feeling prevails that the
taste of the public has been missed.
Irene Alba and Pedro Zorrilla did
everything possible to make the show
better than it really was, and the house
was at least closely interested in the
ladies' dresses that were worn—a de-

tail of theatrical production that is
gaining increasing attention here.

Much better was the presentation at
the Comico of a new work entitled "La
Princesa de las Trenzas de Oro,"
which being interpreted means "The
Little Princess of the Golden Locks."
The dialogue is excellent, keen and
pointed throughout; but the effort that
seems to be made at times to move from
one atmosphere into another more seri-
ous and poetic, is inclined to be a little
disturbing. Linares Becerra is the
adaptor of the original work of Mr.

AMATEURS TODAY
AND YESTERDAY

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—John Philip
Kemble, the great English tragedian,
used to say that the worst professional
player was superior to the best amate-
ur; and there is a story extant of a
famous actor of Kemble's day watch-
ing an amateur performance without
showing the slightest interest, until



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Press Portrait Bureau, London
Henry Ainley

Arron. The house was pleased and
Emilia de la Vega, Esperanza Diaz
and Manuel Paris were much ap-
plauded.

The Compañia Atenea

Reference was made recently in
these notes of the Madrid theater to
the fine and ambitious project that
was being launched under the name
of the Compañia Atenea, directed by
Ricardo Baeza, for the production in
Madrid and the provinces of the clas-
sical masterpieces of all countries. At
the time of the announcement it really
seemed that the scheme, especially
for a traveling company, was too
ambitious, and that in the end it was
more likely to resolve itself into par-
tial abandonment than anything else
despite the earnestness and sincerity
of those who were supporting it.

So far from that being the case a
really remarkable success has been
achieved, and those who have hitherto
failed to appreciate the strength and
merits of modern artistic Spain might
do well to note what has been done
in such a case as this and ask them-
selves whether such good and honest
effort is being practised in all other
countries. The company, producing
only the very best classical works and
chiefly by foreign playwrights, has
been on a short tour in Galicia in
the north-west of Spain.

Now, whatever may be the other
merits of Galicia—and they are many
—it is beyond doubt that it is the
wildest, roughest part of Spain, and
startling stories, no doubt much ex-
aggerated, are often told of what may
be called the backwardness of the
people of these parts. Leon, the an-
cient city that slept through ages but
has somehow been galvanized by the
war, held the Compañia Atenea for
seven performances, Oviedo for six
and Gijón for 12, and they were all
remarkably successful.

Among the plays thus produced
have been "The Importance of Being
Earnest" by Oscar Wilde, "Leonarda"
by Björnson, "A Visit" by Brandes,
and "El Mismo Daño" by Jacinto
Gau, which was splendidly received.
In the repertory also have been "A
Woman of No Importance," "Don Juan
de Carillana," "Ghosts" and "El
Marido de la Tellez." Now on its re-
turn to Madrid for a short season at
the Princess the company has put into
rehearsal Ibsen's "Juan Gabriel Bor-
kman" with which will be opened the
season which will end on November 25.
Eight or nine plays will be staged
in this period, among them "El Conde
de Alarcos" and some Shakespearean
works. There is talk of a great ac-
cession to the personal strength of
the company by the inclusion of a
very eminent actress, in which case
"Leonarda," "El niño Eyoil" and "La
Gloconda" would be submitted. The
entire enterprise is attracting great
attention, its importance is exalted,
and it is a credit to Spain.

Performances are to be given in 53
theaters in New York City on the
Actors' National Memorial Day, De-
cember 5. Pledges already made for
tickets by business men and private
citizens indicate that more than \$300,-
000 will be produced by these benefits.

there came on to the stage to deliver
a message, a supernumerary, hired
for the occasion. Then only did the
professional wake up. "Ah!" said he,
"there's a real actor!" He had de-
tected the bearing of the trained man.

Now, remarks such as these con-
cerning the amateur are just what
one would have expected from actors
of the Kemble type, in those days.
Players of that school were much too
prone to think that physical and in-
tellectual gifts were a sufficient equip-
ment for the actor, and that given
these, care, study and polish would
do the rest. Acting indeed to them
was so much a conventional and tech-
nical art, that we find the Kemble
brother and sister quite unable to
realize their own limitations. Sarah
Siddons remains convinced to the last
that she can play Rosalind effectively;
John Philip Kemble consistently be-
lieves that Charles Surface suits him. Neither
is he willing sufficiently to admit the
absolute necessity for temperamental
and emotional faculties and sensi-
bilities—and the power to express
them—without which no player can
rise to great eminence, nor portray a
wide range of character.

Paying for a Hearing

Hard work was to them the secret
of every success, and so thinking they
were bound to admit the conclusion
that an amateur performance could
have little or no merit when compared
with professional attainment. From
a certain standpoint, of course, they
were right. It is idle to suppose that
men and women who have given years
to the study of a highly technical art,
will often be excelled at it by novices
whose experience is limited to days or
weeks.

Amateurs in the late eighteenth
and early nineteenth centuries, moreover,
did not I am inclined to think, take
their art quite so seriously, certainly
with less method, than does the same
class of player today. Edward Stirling,
for instance, tells us in his reminis-
cences of "Old Drury" how the big
parts in the theatrical hit-ups of the
day were thrown open to amateurs
for payment. Thirty shillings bought
you the right to display your talent
as Othello or Macbeth. You might
immortalize yourself as the Thane of
Fife for 15 shillings, or as Malcolm
for seven. Or were you of the other
sex and prepared to pay accordingly,
Lady Macbeth was at your disposal.

Stirling himself, for half a crown,
played Lord Lovell in "A New Way to
Pay Old Debts," and for 17 shillings
acted an innocent ostler wrongfully
accused of murder. He does not ap-
pear to have satisfied himself—or,
presumably the audience, completely—
yet he must have shown promise, for
the manager afterward taps him on
the shoulder: "You'll do better, my
boy, next time. Try tragedy. You
shall have a 'cock of the walk' for a
pound—Octavian in 'The Mountain-
side.' Finance, however, would not
run to it. Some wealthier tyro got
that 'cock of the walk.'"

Playing under such conditions one
is not surprised to find the amateur
scorned at those days; nor even today,
is he everywhere in high favor. Has
not Mr. Shaw told us that his part

relatively to the amateur in Shake-
peare, would be that of Shylock? And
he is not far wrong.

The Amateur Today

Yet few probably would now sup-
port Kemble's dictum, or deny that
the best of the amateurs are today
often superior to the worst of pro-
fessionals. Not only has the amateur
commonly an advantage over the
lower class of paid man in respect
of social station, and the better edu-
cation and greater refinement follow-
ing upon it—qualities very useful
upon the stage—but he takes his work
far more seriously than did the amate-
ur of old. His standard of attain-
ment is much higher. Should he at-
tempt to play a serious part, it is
not because he has bought the privi-
lege, but more probably because he
has bought some experience. His
fees are no longer paid to the tutor
and impresario that he may strut his
three hours as a tragedy king, but a
trained producer and stage manager,
who will put him and his fellows
through from six to a dozen rehears-
als, extending over a month to six
weeks.

In such dramatic societies as those
I have in mind—in which professionals
temporarily disengaged sometimes
take part—the leading amateur often
gives much less trouble in rehearsal
than do the professionals, and prove
to be in some respects their superi-
ors. Of those amateurs a certain
percentage pass in time to the pro-
fessional stage. Many of the leading
actors of course began in an amateur
way, without any intention whatever of
turning to the stage for a livelihood,
and in some cases without the least
consciousness that they were the
possessors of any histrionic talent
whatever.

One case comes to mind of a now
famous actor who had to be patiently
coaxed by a friend of the present
writer into undertaking his first part
in an amateur show. "It was no good,"
he said, when the suggestion was first
made to him, "I can't act—haven't got
it in me." The producer answered,
"I think you have, and you can if
you will try." And he was right.

Shaw and a Novice

Very striking are the circumstances
in which some of the professionals
have won their first claims to public
recognition. Many years ago Mr.
Bernard Shaw, after watching an
amateur performance of "Macbeth,"
wrote a criticism, in the course of
which he stated his opinion that the
Lady Macbeth, if she would work hard
for 10 years, might ultimately ac-
complish something. Ten years later
he received a copy of that criticism,
accompanying a letter to the effect
that the actress in question, having
accomplished her time of study and
probation was awaiting a part. Would
Mr. Shaw give her one in one of his
best parts? He would, and did! That
is how Miss Lillah McCarthy got
her first opportunity upon the pro-
fessional stage—a story that does
honor to both critic and actress.

Even now the general public do not
at all realize what long years of
patient toil must go to the equipping
of an actor for his work, nor how the
more conscientious artists, though es-
tablished in their profession, will go on
year after year, perfecting them-
selves, touch by touch, in a part of
which the public have long ago looked
upon them as masters. Only so is
perfect freedom to be acquired by an
actor; and, as Macbeth has well said,
freedom—freedom of passion, diction,
movement—is the indispensable qual-
ity most often lacking in the amateur.

ROMANCE, SOTHERN
AND MARLOWE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A cause
for rejoicing, indeed, is the return of
Mr. and Mrs. Sothern to the stage.

The stage needs romance, particularly
the perennial Shakespearean romance.
It was a feat, indeed, for them to
gather a company for poetic drama,
and so train them by precept and re-
hearsal that within a few months after
beginning preparations they were able
to give performances as smooth in
ensemble as those now being seen at
the Boston Opera House. To be sure,
they had experienced Shakespearean
players, most of whom had already ap-
peared with them, as the nucleus of
their company—Frederick Lewis,
Henry Stanford, Rowland Buckstone,
J. Sayre Crawley, Miss Alma Kruger,
Miss Nora Lamson and others—but
it was none the less a proof of accom-
plished management for Sothern and
Marlowe to start again, after four
years; as if the lapse had been but
the usual summer vacation.

The return was further complicated
by the fact that the stars had to pre-
pare new costumes and settings, since
they disposed of all their productions
at the time of their retirement. Fur-
thermore, they have added their study
to the progressive movement in stage
decoration, as was briefly described
in this place last Tuesday. These
settings make possible a Shake-
spearian speed of performance, and
they are eminently in the romantic
atmosphere that Sothern and Mar-
lowe summon with such sureness and
seemingly ease.

While the three plays now in the
Sothern and Marlowe active repertory
bring out different aspects of their art,
for present purposes comment may be
confined to their work in "Twelfth
Night." The rôle of Malvolio with its
opportunity for a satirical impersona-
tion, gives play for Mr. Sothern's com-
pact, of eccentric characterization.
While indicating the man's self-
nourished pomposity and conceit, he
suggests clearly that Malvolio is a
commonplace person when off guard,
a man without inner distinction to sup-
port the outward show. Mr. Sothern
lets the audience see through the man,
and laugh at him as long as the story
makes laughter necessary, yet pity

him when the cruel hoax put upon him
by Maria, Sir Toby and the others of
the backstairs, is at its height. Few
Malvolios have been able to make as
much as Mr. Sothern does of the long
passages of silence in the steward's
part, and very few have given the part
the crisp forceful speech that comes
with such appropriateness cuttingly
from Malvolio's humorless lips.

Miss Marlowe's Viola offers an op-
portunity to observe once more the
various elements of her poetic style.
Miss Marlowe's acting sends one to
music for details of comparison, and
this is natural enough since Shake-
spear's lines are word music. She
has the key to the poet's treasure—
get the melody of the line and the
sense will practically take care of
itself—and knows how to use it.
Within the lines themselves she dis-
covers the great variety of rhythm
that marks her delivery. In her read-
ing syllables connecting the emphatic
words slip along lightly, with no
false accents along the way such
as results from a mechanically metrical
reading of blank verse. The stress
comes on the stressful word and the
tone of pathos or merriment reveals, as
it were, out of the precise word or
phrase connoting the emotion. Sound
and sense are one in this Viola's song.
For the impersonation is, indeed, a
spoken song. Again and again there
is a long passage in the minor mood,
ending in a bar of major, as in the
puzzled, sighing soliloquy over
Olivia's ring, with its rueful-rough
conclusion: "She loves me sure!"

Rightly enough Mr. and Mrs. Sothern
have found a cordial welcome waiting
them on their return to the theater.
It is said that their recent engagement
in New York City was one of the most
successful they ever have had there.
They are to return to the metropolis
in the spring after filling their tour-
ing engagements in the eastern cities
of the United States and Canada.

THEATER SEASON
IN AUSTRALIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The con-
tinued popularity of American plays,
both musical and dramatic, with Aus-
tralian audiences is a subject which
provides theatrical commentators
with material for interesting specu-
lation. In the early days of the war,
when the output of English dramatists
was considerably reduced, managers
appeared to regard the acquisition of
American plays as being more or less
compulsory, although lovers of dra-
matic fare of the better class are still
at a loss to understand why it is that
so much of the best work of Sir
Arthur Pinero, Mr. Bernard Shaw,
Mr. H. A. Vachell and other notable
English playwrights has failed to
reach Australia. It was predicted in
happier quarters that a surfeit of Amer-
ican drama of by no means a high
average quality would bring about a
reaction among theatergoers in favor
of English plays, but so far this has
not been manifested. Some recent
American productions—notably the
cheaply sentimental "Daddies"—have
been failures, but at the time of
writing the three leading Melbourne
theaters and two of the three best-
known Sydney playhouses (the third
being devoted to grand opera) are
giving American plays.

Theatergoers are looking forward to
a visit from Sir Johnston Forbes-
Robertson, which is promised for
1920. The hope is entertained that
the famous actor will be seen in some
of his Shakespearean impersonations
rather than in "The Passing of the
Third Floor Back," which was staged
in Australia some years ago by Mr.
Matheson Lang.

Sir Harry Lauder has been making
a tour of Australia and New Zealand.
His seasons in Melbourne and Sydney
have scarcely been as successful as
when he visited these cities four years
ago. His habit of making lengthy
speeches on the war, repatriation and
kindred topics to audiences who have
gathered to hear him sing, while doing
credit to his conception of citizenship,
do not enhance his value as an enter-
tainer.

An appeal against a decision of the
registrar of the Commonwealth Arbitra-
tion Court to register the Actors
Federation of Australia under the
Arbitration Act, has been upheld by
Mr. Justice Higgins, with the result
that the federation has been deregis-
tered. The appeal was based on vari-
ous grounds, chiefly that the federa-
tion was not an association of per-
sons interested in or connected with
any industry, or engaged in any indus-
trial pursuit. The federation has made
a new application to the court. The
formation of the Actors Association
in Great Britain has been instru-
mental in inducing those engaged in
the profession in the Commonwealth
to seek improvements in certain direc-
tions.

The Mermaid Society is a new ven-
ture in Melbourne, having for its ob-
ject the production of the best plays
of the old and comparatively little
known dramatists. A beginning was
made with Beaumont and Fletcher's
"The Knight of the Burning Pestle."
The play, a merry satire on the exag-
gerations of the times of chivalry,
somewhat in the spirit of "Don
Quixote," was well received. The
methods and customs of the Eliza-
bethan age were adhered to as far
as possible, even to the extent of having
spectators upon the stage. The Mer-
maid Society is under vice-regal pa-
tronage and has the sympathetic sup-
port of scholars, literary men, and
artists. It is probable that the old
morality play, "Everyman," will be the
next production essayed.

Plays which recently have been en-
joying a large measure of popularity
in Australia include "Maytime," "Old
Lady 31" and "Lightnin'." In the last-
named production the leading part is
taken by a capable American actor,
Mr. John D. O'Hara.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Extraordinary interest is being
taken in the Gilbert-Sullivan revival
at the Princes Theater, London.
While, of course, the general public
bid first for the charms of the more
familiar works, such as "The Mikado,"
"The Yeomen of the Guard," "H. M. S.
Pinafore," etc., the more studious-
minded look more forward to the pro-
ductions of "Iolanthe," "Patience,"
"Trial by Jury," "The Sorcerer,"
"Princess Ida." In the light of the
fairer judgment of Sullivan, and the
revolt against the jazz new beauties
and humors will always be discovered.
"Iolanthe" is the next chance to be
followed by "The Mikado," "Patience"
comes November 24 and "The Yeomen
of the Guard" December 1. Then
comes a month's repertory season, in-
cluding, besides the above, "The
Pirates of Penzance."

The Royal Victoria Hall, London,
opens its season with "The Merry
Wives of Windsor," but true to "Old
Vic" tradition, opera shares the honors
of the week, this time the first work
chosen being "Faust." There will be
evening performances of Shake-
spear's plays every Monday, Wednes-
day, and Friday; opera in English on
Thursday and Saturday evenings; a
Shakespeare matinee for schools on
Wednesdays; and for the general pub-
lic on Thursdays and alternate play-
ing on Saturday matinees. The
and opera on Saturday matinees. The
"Old Vic" however, goes one further.
Miss Lillian Baylis, its indefatigable
director, is giving four matinees of
Euripides' "The Trojan Women." The
translation used will be Prof. Gilbert
Murray's, and the producer will be Mr.
Lewis T. Casson. The leading lady will
be the versatile Miss Sybil Thorndike,
who is nightly doing such excellent
work in "The Great Day" at Drury
Lane. Miss Thorndike is also taking
part in the Stage Society's production
of "Napoleon."

The piece at the Royalty following
"Cesar's Wife" will be a new light
comedy in three acts by Louis N.
Parker, entitled "Summer-time." The
principal players will be those of the
withdrawn piece, namely, Miss Fay
Compton and Mr. Aubrey Smith.

Godfrey Tearle has arrived in New
York City from London to prepare
the American production, in connec-
tion with the Shuberts, of "Carnival,"
a musical play by H. C. M. Harding
and Matheson Lang.

"All the King's Horses," a new
drama by Louis K. Ansperger, is being
played in the smaller American cities.
It follows a pattern similar to "Mil-
lions," in showing a girl of Socialist
tendencies in 1869, her Socialist
daughters in 1919. The piece is senti-
mental in story and carries along a
Capital and Labor struggle, with an
adjustment of the contending forces in
the last act. The cast includes Miss
Kathryn Kidder, Tyrone Power, and
Lark Taylor.

In the screen version of "Little
Lord Fauntleroy" Miss Mary Pickford
is to play both Cedric and his mother.
Miss Marguerita Sylva is engaged in
the making of a new photo play ver-
sion of "Carmen."

THEATRICAL

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Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 10-18	10-18
Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 17</	

THE HOME FORUM

The Voyage to Arnheim

"The usual approach to Arnheim was by the river," writes Poe in "The Domain of Arnheim." "The visitor left the city in the early morning. During the forenoon he passed between shores of a tranquil and domestic beauty, on which grazed innumerable sheep, their white fleeces spotting the vivid green of rolling meadows. By degrees the idea of cultivation subsided into that of merely pastoral care. This slowly became merged in a sense of retirement—this again in a consciousness of solitude. As the evening approached, the channel grew more narrow, the banks more and more precipitous; and these latter were clothed in richer, more profuse, and more somber foliage. The water increased in transparency. The stream took a thousand turns, so that at no moment could its gleaming surface be seen for a greater distance than a furlong. At every instant the vessel seemed imprisoned within an enchanted circle, having impenetrable walls of foliage, a roof of ultramarine satin, and no floor, the keel balancing itself with an admirable nicety on that of a phantom bark which, by some accident having been turned upside down, floated in constant company with the original one for the purpose of sustaining it."

"The walls of the ravine arose to an elevation of a hundred and occasionally a hundred and fifty feet, and inclined so much to each other as in a great measure to shut out the light of day; while the long, plume-like moss, which depended densely from the intertwining shrubberies overhead, gave the whole chasm an air of gloom. The windings became more frequent and intricate, and seemed often as if returning in upon themselves, so that the voyager lost all idea of direction. He was, moreover, enveloped in an exquisite sense of the strange."

"Having threaded the mazes of this channel for some hours, the gloom deepening every moment, a sharp and unexpected turn of the vessel brought it suddenly into a circular basin of very considerable extent, when compared with the width of the gorge. It was about two hundred yards in diameter, and girt in at all points but one—that immediately fronting the vessel—by hills equal in general height to the walls of the chasm, although of a thoroughly different character. They were clothed from base to summit in a drapery of the most gorgeous flower-blossoms, scarcely a green leaf being visible among the sea of odorous and fluctuating color. This basin was of great depth, but so transparent was the water that the bottom, which seemed to consist of a thick mass of small round alabaster pebbles, was distinctly visible by glimpses; that is to say, whenever the eye would permit itself not to see, far

down in the inverted heaven, the duplicate blooming of the hills. On these latter there were no trees nor shrubs of any size."

"But here the voyager quits the vessel which has borne him so far, and descends into a light canoe of ivory, stained with arabesque devices in vivid scarlet, both within and without. The poop and beak of this boat rise high above the water, with sharp points, so that the general form is that of an irregular crescent. It lies on the surface of the bay with the proud grace of a swan. On its emerald floor repose a single feathery paddle of satinwood; but no oarsman is to be seen. . . . The larger vessel disappears, and he is left alone in the canoe, which lies motionless in the middle of the lake. While he considers what course to pursue, however, he becomes aware of a gentle motion of the bark. It slowly swings itself around until its prow points toward the sun."

"The canoe steadily proceeds, and the rocky gate of the vista is approached, so that its depths can be more distinctly seen. To the right arises a chain of lofty hills rudely and luxuriantly wooded. . . . To the left the character of the scene is softer and more obviously artificial. Here the bank slopes upward from the stream in a very gentle ascent, forming a broad sward of grass of a texture resembling nothing so much as velvet, and of a brilliancy of green which would bear comparison with the purest emerald. This plateau varies in width from ten to three hundred yards; reaching from the river-bank to a wall, fifty feet high, which extends in curves, but following the general direction of the river, until lost in the distance. This wall is of one continuous rock, and has been formed by cutting perpendicularly the once rugged precipice of the stream's southern bank; but no trace of the labor has been suffered to remain. The chiseled stone has the hue of ages, and is profusely overhung and overspread with the ivy, the coral honeysuckle, the eglantine, and the clematis."

"Floating gently outward, but with a velocity slightly augmented, the voyager, after many short turns, finds his progress apparently barred by a gigantic gate or door of burnished gold, elaborately carved and fretted, and reflecting the direct rays of the new fast-sinking sun with an effulgence that seems to breathe the surrounding forest in flames. This gate is inserted in the lofty wall, which here appears to cross the river at right angles. In a few moments, however, it is seen that the main body of the water still sweeps in a gentle and extensive curve to the left, the wall following it as before, while a stream of considerable volume, diverging from the principal one, makes its way with a slight ripple under the door, and is thus lost to sight. The canoe falls into the lesser channel and approaches the gate. Its ponderous wings are slowly and musically expanded. The boat glides between them, and commences a rapid descent into a vast amphitheater entirely begirt with purple mountains, whose bases are laved by a gleaming river throughout the full extent of their circuit. Meantime the whole paradise of Arnheim bursts upon the view."

Our Arts

Our arts are happy hits. We are like the musician on the lake, whose melody is sweeter than he knows, or like the traveler, surprised by a mountain echo, whose trivial word returns to him in romantic thunders.—Emerson.



Thames barges

To Know the River of London

There is perhaps no journey in the world in which the past and what now is and the links between them stand out more clearly stratified than a journey up the Thames upon the tide from the sea-reach to the Pool. Hillaire Belloc writes in "The River of London." "I have heard it said that the experience is a common one, seeing that so many thousand men of the articulate, traveled, and experienced class (who can relate their experience to some purpose) have entered London by river. Anyone (I am told) who comes in from the East or from Holland to the docks will know what I mean. But I do not think this is so. I do not think that the thing seen rapidly from the decks of a liner, perhaps cut short at Tilbury, perhaps missed because the voyage is at night, is quite what I intend to emphasize. Nor am I certain that the proportion of those fifty miles is accurately seized when they are experienced from the height of some great steamer whence the strength and nature of the stream, its ebb and flow, its local life are missed."

"I think that to know the river of London the journey must be made from the sea upwards in something not larger than a barge, in a motor boat or in a fishing vessel, or little half-rater, and taken upon one tide with an easterly wind as all the men of the past took it, making the great port up stream under the weather they had chosen. In this way, with little freeboard between one's feet and the changing level of the broad water, and with not too rapid a passage of the stations on either bank, and with some true measure wherewith to gauge in detail what one sees, one can understand the river. It was in a progress such as this that the painters came to understand the Lower Thames, and nothing has nourished a more national art than this valley, though its interpreters have been rare."

To Shakespeare

To draw no envy, Shakespeare, on thy name,
Am I thus ample to thy book and fame;
While I confess thy writings to be such,
As neither man, nor Muse, can praise too much.
'Tis true, and all men's suffrage. But these ways
Were not the paths I meant unto thy praise;
For silliest ignorance on these may light,
Which, when it sounds at best, but echoes right;
I therefore will begin: Soul of the age!
The applause! delight! the wonder of our stage!
My Shakespeare, rise! . . .
If I thought my judgment were of years,
I should commit thee surely with thy peers,
And tell how far thou'ldst our Lily outshine,
Or sporting Kyd, or Marlow's mighty line.
And though thou hadst small Latin and less Greek,

From thence to honor thee, I will not seek
For names; but call forth thundering
Æschylus,
Euripides, and Sophocles to us.
Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show,
To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time!
For though the poet's matter nature be,
His art doth give the fashion; and, that he
Who casts to write a living line, must sweat,
(Such as thine are) and strike the second heat
Upon the Muse's anvil; turn the same,
And himself with it, that he thinks to fame;
Or for the laurel, he may gain a scorn;
For a good poet's made, as well as born.
And such wert thou! . . .
Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were
To see thee in our water yet appear,
But stay! I see thee in the hemisphere
Advanced, and made a constellation there!
Shine forth, thou Star of poets, and with rage,<
Or influence, chide, or cheer the drooping stage,
Which, since thy flight from hence, hath mourned like night,
And despairs day, but for thy volume's light.
—Ben Jonson.

Some Jottings by Albrecht Dürer

I have sold my host a Madonna painted on a small canvas for 2 fl. Rhinish.
I took the portrait of Felix Hungersberg, the luteplayer, for the second time. Paid 1 st. for pearls and bread, 2 st. to the barber. I also paid 14 st. for three small panels, besides 14 st. for laying the white ground and preparing the same. Further I have dined once with Alexander, the goldsmith, and once with Felix, Master Joachim de . . . has once dined with me, and his apprentice once. I made a drawing in half colors for the painters. I have taken 1 florin for expenses. I gave the four new little pieces to Peter Wolfgang. Master Joachim's apprentice has again dined with me. I gave Master Joachim 1 fl. worth of prints for lending me his apprentice and his colors, and I gave his apprentice three pounds' worth of prints.
I have sent Alexander the goldsmith the four new pieces. I made portraits in charcoal of these Genoses: Tomasini Florianus Romanus (Tomaso Bombelli) native of Lucca, and Tomasini's two brothers Vincentius and Gerhard by name, all three Bombelli. I have dined with Tomasini thus often . . .
The Treasurer (Lorenz Sterk) also gave me a child's head (painted) on linen, and a wooden weapon from Calicut, and one of the light wood reeds. Tomasini too has given me a plaited hat of alder bark. I dined once with the Portuguese, and have given a brother of Tomasini's 3 fl. worth of engravings.
Herr Erasmus has given me a small Spanish mantilla and three men's portraits. Tomasini's brother gave me a pair of gloves. I have once more taken the portrait of Tomasini's brother Vincentius, and I gave Master Augustin Lombard the two parts of the "Imagines Cæli." I also took a portrait of the crooked-nosed Italian

The Wondrous Hill

It was near sunset, I repeat, and we were crossing the Bay of Gibraltar. I stood on the prow of the vessel with my eyes intently fixed on the mountain fortress, which, though I had seen it several times before, filled my mind with admiration and interest. Viewed from this situation, it certainly, if it resembles any animate object in nature, has something of the appearance of a terrible couchant lion, whose stupendous head menaces Spain. Had I been dreaming, I should almost have concluded it to be the genius of Africa in the shape of its most puissant monster, who had bounded over the sea from the clime of sand and sun, bent on the destruction of the rival continent, more especially as the hue of its stony sides, its crest and chin, is tawny even as that of the hide of the desert king. . . .

It was near sunset—I say it for the third time—and we were crossing the Bay of Gibraltar! Bay! It seemed no bay, but an inland sea, surrounded on all sides by enchanted barriers, so strange, so wonderful was the aspect of its coasts. Before us lay the impregnable hill; on our right the African continent, with its gray Ghibi Muza and the crag of Ceuta, to which last a solitary bark seemed steering its way; behind us the town we had just quitted, with its mountain wall; on our left the coast of Spain. The surface of the water was unruffled by a wave, and as we rapidly glided on, the strange object which we were approaching became momentarily more distinct and visible. There at the base of the mountain, and covering a small portion of its side, lay the city, with its ramparts garnished with black guns pointing significantly at its moles and harbors; above, seemingly on every crag which could be made available for the purpose of defense or destruction, peered batteries, . . . as if ominous of the fate which awaited any intrusive foe; whilst east and west, toward Africa and Spain, on the extreme points, rose castles, towers, or atalayas which overcrowded the whole and all the circumjacent region, whether land or sea. Mighty and threatening appeared the fortifications and doubtless, viewed in any other situation, would have alone occupied the mind and engrossed its wonder; but the hill, the wondrous hill, was everywhere about them, beneath them, or above them, overpowering their effect as a spectacle.—From "The Bible in Spain," by George Borrow.

An Autumn Morning

Calm and deep peace on this high world,
And on these dews that drench the furze
And all the silvery gossamers
That twinkle into green and gold:
Calm and still light on yon great plain
That sweeps with all its autumn
And crowded farms and lessening
towers,
To mingle with the bounding main: . . .
—Tennyson.

Alertness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
TO THE question, What is it that makes an efficient Christian Scientist? there can really be but one answer, namely, alertness. It is quite evident that no amount of the letter of Truth believed, no amount of beautiful promises admired or even accepted as true, will avail in the hour of greatest trial and temptation unless there is alertness to recognize error as error and apply the living truth to thought and deed. Hence the great value Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, placed upon the admonition of Christ Jesus, of which she said as she quoted it: "Our Lord and Master left to us the following sayings as living lights in our darkness: 'What I say unto you I say unto all. Watch' (Mark 13:37); and, 'If the Goodman of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through.' (Luke 12:39.)" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232.)

History is filled with incidents that show a good cause lost by carelessness or gained by alertness. Many people, however, seem to misunderstand both the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" in regard to the meaning of alertness and its opposite term, carelessness, often interpreting the latter to signify a state of mind that is care free, when exactly the opposite is the case. The beautiful lessons Christ Jesus gave to us in the parables of the lilies of the field and the fowls of the air are often interpreted, when the thought first comes in contact with Christian Science, as though they were an invitation to mental laziness. Now nothing could be farther from the truth. Indeed, nothing is more obvious than that true freedom from care must mean the opposite of carelessness and be the result of alertness, for alertness in Science is simply a constant recognition of the claims of Truth. Alertness discovers error because it knows Truth. It is a quality of spiritual sense of which Mrs. Eddy says on page 209 of Science and Health: "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

What is it, then, that seemingly produces carelessness, the harbinger of care and the enemy of alertness? What is it that is giving us care for a burden and making us careless when we should be alert? Nothing but the belief in the reality of matter. Material theories of life and intelligence in matter are but the human antipode of spiritual alertness. Is not matter just careless thinking, careless dreaming, objectified until it claims to be the only substance and intelligence of the universe?

Because matter seems to be the enemy on every hand of spiritual alertness, let us examine its claims more closely. In the first place, matter would not constitute such a burden if it were real, in which case, however, it would not be matter. The corporeal senses, being believed, insist that matter is real while at the same time matter continually proves itself to be unreal. Under any absolute dependence upon it or any complete analysis of it, matter disappears; thus always proving itself to be temporal, unreliable or dreamlike and erroneous. Theoretically it is claimed that matter is indestructible, but how can that be indestructible which cannot prove that it has true being in the first instance? Withdraw all the beliefs in matter and matter would disappear, because there would be no material beliefs to be objectified. Mrs. Eddy sums up the whole story of matter to a nicety when she says on page 277 of Science and Health: "Matter is an error of statement. This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters."

How, then, does matter enter into our reasoning? This is an important question. Matter does not become a part of our understanding just because the corporeal senses seem to present it to us. This alone could not make it a part of our life, or an entity in our thought, as witness the sinless and diseaseless life of Christ Jesus in which all material laws were held to be naught. Matter, then, enters our thought experiences, and is to us an entity or reality, only because it is believed to be real or true. This is easily proved. Suppose, for instance, that we take the statement of error that three and three are seven. Both hearing and seeing may testify that there is such a statement, but it harms no one. Why? Because no one believes in it, no one accepts it as truth or as reality. It is just an error—nothing. But one day some one, ignorant in numbers, accepts this false statement as the truth and uses it accordingly, that is, his understanding in regard to two times three is based upon the belief that it is seven. Then the trouble begins and it will continue until the error is destroyed. Just so it is with matter. So long as it is understood through Christian Science to be erroneous and, therefore, classified in thought as unreal, it harms no one. It is but an "error of statement," a false claim. But when matter, either through false education or lack of spiritual alertness, is accepted as real, then the door of thought is left wide open for the train of error to come in. Having error in the premise, there will, of course, be error in the conclusion. Humanity must indeed suffer until it pays the last farthing, until it learns the lesson of spiritual alertness, and every vestige of belief in the reality of matter is overcome. The false, serpentine claims of matter, alias the

sinuous logic of mortal mind, can never produce anything that rests upon Life, Truth, and Love—the trinity of all being, God. The belief in the reality of matter is the only deceived and deceiving."

No form of sin, disease or death can enter our life experience but must be based upon the belief of matter as a reality. We are all so constituted that we must have some foundation for our understanding. Is that starting point matter, or are we consciously holding to Spirit? For the spiritually alert, the words of Christ Jesus, who was always alert against the claims of matter, are full of meaning: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

The Peddler

[From John Dowland's "Second Booke of Songs or Ayres," 1609.]
Fine knacks for ladies, cheape, choise,
brave, and new,
Good penniworts, but many cannot move;
I keepe a faier, but for the faier to view.
A beggar may bee libell of love,
Though all my wares be trash the hart is true.
Great gifts are guiles, and looke for gifts againe;
My trifles come, as treasures from my minde;
It is a precious jewell to bee plaine;
Sometimes in shell the orient pearles we finde,
Of others take a sheafe, of mee a graine.

Within this packe, pinnes, points, laces, and gloves,
And divers toies, fitting a country faier;
But my hart, where duty serves and loves,
Turtles and twins, courts brood, a heavenly pair,
Happy the hart that thinks of no removes.

Kindness in Business

It is a great privilege to have an opportunity many times a day, in the course of your business, to do a kindness which is not to be paid for. Graciousness of demeanor is a large part of the duty of any official person who comes in contact with the world. Where a man's business is, there is the place for his religion to manifest itself.—Helps.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1919

EDITORIALS

Reform and the American Herd

ONE of the penalties imposed upon the United States by virtue of being controlled by popular majorities is that its people think in masses. Individual differentiations of thought, no matter how much of good they may carry, are apt to become lost in the mass. Too often the law of the herd governs national thought processes and judgments. So it is that reforms, as a rule, come only with great deliberation. They are slow movements toward a relatively better attitude, rather than sudden acceptations of new ideals. There are long periods of darkness before such dawns, periods in which unfriendly critics of America, priding themselves on their own idealism, no doubt, rise up to declare that American ideals of right are matters of talk, not matters of deed. Yet now and again, in the course of time, in spite of all the unfriendly critics, many of them railing from out the glare of alien standards in spite of which this country is still America, reforms ripen and burst forth. Like spring blossoms, long in coming, before the world realizes it they are here. And when they come, they are stupendous. They give a new aspect to everything. They make wide-sweeping changes for the better, changes that touch intimately, and often with a great relief or comfort, thousands and thousands of the very people whom the unfriendly critics—some of them, alas, so young!—take gloomy joy in referring to as "the herd."

Within a few days the news dispatches from the national capital have spread the word that Congress now looks upon prohibition as a dead issue. Politically there is nothing more in it. Yet as recently as the first appearance of those portentous signs, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," posted over the country a year or two before the war, the American herd had no notion that the liquor question would be officially settled so soon. The question of restricting the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage had been before the country for several generations. All who tried to make it a governmental issue had been, for years, though decreasingly, the butt for jokes. By common consent, the party which had for years been persistently holding up liquor as a political question had been ridiculed. It had been the fashion to look upon those who decried the drinking of intoxicants as over-scrupulous, as "cranks" who were out of touch with real life, as fanatics seeking to put all free men and women in bondage to the personal whim of an anemic minority. Yet, in spite of everything, the reform came. Almost overnight the fashion of thinking changed. The weight of opinion swung to the anti-liquor side. Laws that had been slowly ripening for years suddenly bloomed into full effect. In the very face of declarations that the sentiment of the country was for no restriction, and that prohibition could never be a success, prohibition became a fact and a success beyond all anticipation. Nothing had ever so clearly proven its beneficial possibilities as the actual trial of it. Drunkenness waned, jails were depopulated. Immediately prohibition brought the good effects that its advocates had promised, and pointed toward other good effects that had never been thought of. It was a national tonic such as never brewer or distiller could provide. Not frequently has the world seen such a far-reaching moral overturn.

That Congressmen have recognized the absolute nature of this change is surprising only to those herd-thinkers who have taken their notions of the prohibition movement from the conventional patterns. Congressmen have felt the long and unremitting pressure of the drive for anti-saloon legislation, a drive so protracted, be it said, as to train its promoters to a mastery of argument and method such as generations of House members have not been able to stand against. Feeling this constant urge at Washington, and finding it increasingly supported amongst their constituents at home, Congressmen have been led by policy, as well as right, to espouse the cause, and thus they have at once followed and led public opinion. In the early years, Congressmen felt free to disregard or brush aside the pleas of prohibitionists; but prohibitionists' wisdom grew with experience, their importunities came to be listened to with respect, and in time their influence became such that seldom a member of Congress would cross swords with them if he could avoid it. Not without honor, surely, does such a man as Edwin C. Dinwiddie round out twenty years at the national capital as chief of the legislative department of the anti-saloon forces. During those years his watching of Congressional action with respect to liquor restriction has been practically continuous. He and his assistants have learned to take nothing for granted, and by following each act relentlessly, in fair times and foul, have given worthy aid in a great cause. Not without significance for their work was the prompt and emphatic vote of House and Senate, passing the prohibition enforcement act in spite of the President's veto. There have been other vetoes to be overridden in the long contest. One was that of the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor bill, which was passed over the veto of President Taft. But of late vetoes have had no terrors for the prohibition advocates, despite the fact that the passing of a measure against the will of a president requires, not a bare majority, but two-thirds of the entire vote. A majority assuring two-thirds, however, has recently been available at all times in Congress. Otherwise the National Prohibition Amendment could not have been put through.

Yet Congressional majorities are merely the sign of the changed national sentiment. And although President Wilson has four times sought to block prohibition progress, his personal action in the matter has had the curious effect of broadening Congressional support of the cause. For the two-thirds majority for the National Prohibition Amendment was provided by a Democratic Congress, and the two-thirds majority made necessary by the President's veto of the enforcement act was furnished by a Congress dominated by Republicans.

The Coming Election in Australia

WHEN it was announced in cable dispatches from Melbourne, the other day, that the federal Parliament of Australia had been dissolved and that the political stage was all set for a general election next month, those acquainted with the statesmanship of Mr. Hughes, the federal Prime Minister, fully realized that he had achieved yet another brilliant tour de force. It has been recognized for some time, of course, in Australia, that the Nationalist Party, of which Mr. Hughes is the head, would take advantage of the great popularity of the Prime Minister, returning from his many solid achievements in Europe, to appeal to the country. But it has also been recognized by those who knew Australia, and by no one more than Mr. Hughes, that mere personal popularity is nowhere, perhaps, more of a broken reed than amongst the electors of the Commonwealth.

Australia, like all the rest of the world, has been politically marking time for more than a year. Uncertain as to the exact direction which she should take when the great world settlement had been finally reached, she has, almost unconsciously, been deferring action on many urgent questions until she could begin writing on a slate that was really clean. Meanwhile, the Nationalist government has not been gaining in popularity. Its failure to settle the great seamen's strike, coupled with the indeterminate policy of postponement which it was obliged to maintain, tended to render its position peculiarly uncertain. Australia watched with admiration the work of the Prime Minister in Paris. She was grateful for the stand he made on such, to the Australian, tremendously vital issues as the ownership of the Pacific Islands and the question of a "white Australia." But she longed for a definite lead on home affairs, once again.

The Nationalist Party had been elected on a win-the-war program. The war had been won. Peace had been signed. The Australian men and women who had gone to Europe, either as soldiers or war workers, had, for the most part, returned. In a word, Australia was eagerly ready to embark on the great task of setting her own house in order. This condition was most marked when Mr. Hughes landed at Fremantle from Europe, some time ago. His progress across the continent was a triumphal one, and, whilst he accepted this tribute to his work with the unfeigned gratification it deserved, nevertheless it was clear from his speeches, all the way from Fremantle to Melbourne, that he was feeling his way toward an understanding of the real needs and desires of his country. Again and again, he refrained from committing himself. Half joke, whole earnest, he would remark that he did not know to what party he belonged. Then, when he was quite sure of the position, quite sure that what Australia needed, above everything else, was a strong lead, he suddenly summoned the state premiers to Melbourne; secured their support for a change in the federal Constitution to give the Commonwealth Government power to deal with the burning question of profiteering; dissolved Parliament; and appealed to the country with this profiteering issue as the keynote of his policy.

Mr. Hughes, however, is very far from endeavoring to convey the impression that if he is returned to power, once again, equipped with all the necessary machinery to deal with the profiteer, this is going to usher in the millennium in Australia. In the great speech, at Bendigo, with which he opened his campaign, the other day, he was urgent in his insistence that work, and work alone, could permanently solve the great problems with which the Commonwealth was faced.

The American Legion

THE convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis, on November 10, 11, and 12, provides the first opportunity for a really representative body of those who served in the American forces at home and overseas to set forth publicly something of the ideals of the new organization. When the preliminary caucus was held in St. Louis in May, only half of the army was demobilized, and of course only a small portion of that half had joined the American Legion. Since then, the demobilization has been practically completed, and large numbers of every branch of the service have cheerfully affiliated themselves with this organization as soon as they have learned something of what it is not as well as of what it is.

That it is intended to be neither military nor political is certainly in its favor. Nor should it be allowed to degenerate into a body for mere parades, benevolences, and reminiscences, commendable though these all are in their place. If it were simply to seek for its members favors from office-holders, or even from employers, it would soon lose its usefulness. It cannot model itself closely on any previous organization, since Armageddon, in its every aspect, has been so overwhelmingly different from every other war in its demands upon those who were to participate in the victory. With the whole world at war, a very thorough awakening of the whole world was requisite in order that there might be any victory. It is in this awakening, which of course must continue with increasing vigor, that the American Legion can be most serviceable.

Every conceivable selfish interest, along with many a righteous cause, will sooner or later present itself to the attention of the American Legion for approval. The worst, like the best, would wish nothing better than to have the more or less official indorsement of the returned soldiers. An instance of this desire was the presentation, at the St. Louis caucus, of resolutions condemning prohibition, resolutions which, wisely enough, were not acted upon. In their organization the former service men and women need constantly to be alert, and to take the broadest possible view of the subjects brought to their attention. With all their exuberance and enthusiasm they can be depended upon to act with wise deliberation in cases where deliberation is necessary, as well as with promptness where an immediate and sure stand is needed. They can feel their way through the maze of resolutions and propaganda with good humor and yet with a positive determination to work for only what is right. If they make mistakes, the honest desire to be right on every point will soon bring about the proper rectifications.

Only in this way can a truly influential organization in the life of America, and of the whole world, be developed.

Standing on an equal footing, regardless of former rank or lack of rank, the members of the American Legion can prove, to the satisfaction of the skeptical, that the war has left no traces of dangerous militarism in a really democratic country. If they will beware of thinking themselves any better than their fellow countrymen who served in one way or another at home, they will not be tempted to consider themselves a privileged class. Petty jealousies of the camp life and, even more, of the pre-war period must be forgotten. Whether one man got overseas, or another who wanted to go did not, matters very little if each did his best. So the great function of the American Legion is to look not overmuch either to the past or to the future, but to do always in the present whatever is best in the circumstances, and thus to prove by constant alertness that it was not a sleepy but a really vigorous peace for which the world was fighting.

An Economic Necessity

FREQUENT have been the warnings given to the people of Europe and America against over-indulgence and extravagance at a time when frugality and industry are necessary to restore the nations of the world to normal conditions. One of the latest of these comes from Paul M. Warburg, one of the leading authorities on finance in the United States. Mr. Warburg arrived home, the other day, from a three months' stay in Europe, where he had made a study of financial and industrial conditions. Speaking of the recklessness in the expenditure of money, both in Europe and the United States, he said: "A willingness to subordinate or sacrifice one's wishes and pleasures to the greater advantage of the country, splendidly manifested during the years of the war, has ended in the present reaction—an orgy of brazen self-indulgence at the very moment when the bill is presented for payment. The world is living in a fool's paradise, based upon fictitious wealth, rash promises, and mad illusions."

This may seem to be strong language, coming as it does from one who has long been considered a conservative, far-sighted financier, but his statement bears out the reports of other banking authorities who have made an analysis of European and American economic conditions. Never was there greater opportunity for the people of the United States to render a world service than right now. This can best be done by rigid economies and greater production.

The European countries are very much in need of credits and raw materials. By supplying these the people of the United States will not only be rendering invaluable assistance to the Europeans, but doing themselves a service that cannot be computed in monetary terms. From an economic standpoint solely there is the greatest necessity for such cooperation at the present time.

Moreover, the nations and municipalities of Europe are now coming to the United States for funds. The British Government recently floated a loan of \$250,000,000 in this country. The cities of Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, France, have just sold \$45,000,000 bonds to American banking institutions for refunding and other purposes. In each case the interest rates are most attractive. Other European and oriental offerings have been made and will be made in the near future. It is estimated that Europe will need to borrow about \$2,000,000,000 in the United States in order to give to European institutions the needed financial help. It hardly needs to be said that money invested in these bonds will bring better returns than if spent in extravagant living. Much money has been made in the United States by many people during the last four or five years. The temptation to spend it is strong. But it is of the utmost importance, both to the Nation and to the individual, that it shall be conserved. There is also the greatest need for the people again to turn their attention to thrift and industry. It has been said many times, but it cannot be reiterated too often, that greater production and persistent thrift are imperatively necessary in order to bring down the cost of living.

Martello Towers

ONE hundred and thirty years ago, there stood on the top of Cape Mortella, in the island of Corsica, a sturdy, low-set, round tower. How long it had stood there is no matter, probably a considerable number of years, for such round towers are amongst the earliest forms of fortification. What does matter is that in the year 1793, England, being at war with France, decided to help the Corsican insurgents, who had risen in revolt against French rule. It was then that the tower on Cape Mortella became at once important. It commanded the only satisfactory anchorage in the whole of the Gulf of San Fiorenzo, and when the British naval commander arrived on the scene he decided that, before any effective help could be rendered the Corsicans, it was essential that the tower on Cape Mortella should be reduced.

There was, therefore, sent against it three ships of the line and two frigates. The commander evidently regarded the task as an easy one, and so it proved. After a short bombardment from the two frigates, the garrison fled from the tower by the small door set high up in the masonry on the side away from the sea, and the tower itself was quickly occupied by a landing party. It was almost a routine piece of work, and, in ordinary circumstances, would never have been accorded any extended notice. But the circumstances were not ordinary, and the tower on Cape Mortella was evidently destined to secure its place in history. For it was taken from the Corsicans by the French shortly afterward, and in the following year, when the British Government decided that more help should be sent to the Corsican insurgents, the recapture of the Mortella tower became necessary.

This time the course of events was very different from what it had been twelve months before. On the 7th of February, 1794, the British commander landed some 1400 men, and, the next day, the tower was attacked by land and sea. For no less than two and a half hours the two good ships Fortitude and Juno kept up a vigorous

cannonade, but the tower replied to such good purpose that both ships were obliged to break off the engagement, the Fortitude being on fire and having sustained many casualties. The batteries that were supporting the landing party kept up the bombardment, but, for a long time, without any effect whatever. The shells apparently produced no impression upon the solid masonry, and it was not until a hot shot set fire to the "bass junk" with which the parapet was lined that the garrison surrendered. Then came the surprise. Instead of a fortress bristling with guns, as might have been supposed from the tremendous execution done on the two British ships, it was found that the armament consisted of two eighteen-pounders and one six-pounder.

The fame of the Mortella tower quickly spread abroad amongst naval men, and, ultimately, when the British authorities heard all the facts, they decided that such towers must be extraordinarily well adapted for coast defense. And so, when the threat of Napoleonic invasion began to loom up on the horizon of possibilities, there sprang up round the coasts of England and Ireland hundreds of low, thick-set structures, which proceeded to take their place in the world of affairs as Martello towers. Immensely solid, they were, and are, for most of them are still standing, entered by means of a ladder reaching to a door, set in the wall, some twenty feet above the ground. Vaulted rooms supplied shelter for the garrison, whilst from a platform on the top the guns were fired over a low parapet of masonry. For many years now they have been dismantled, put to all manner of uses, and every now and again, they come into the market, changing hands with the land around them, as two did, recently, on the east coast of England.

Notes and Comments

THE fact that Zola is no longer read in Italy is commented upon with a good deal of astonishment by the Italian papers. Twenty years ago, it appears that Zola's vogue was extraordinary, but since that day his books have decreased in popularity, so that now it is seldom, if ever, that his name is heard in book shops and libraries. A writer in the "Secolo" attempts to find the reason for this neglect, but can come to no satisfactory conclusion. He urges upon young Italians at least a yearly perusal of Zola, some of whose works are of particular value at this time of world upheaval.

A COMPLIMENT was paid to the culture of Boston, the other day, by a florist, who added to the floral display in his window a group of old books in fine bindings. The florist achieved something unusual in the way of window decoration; at any rate he managed a striking contrast, for hardly anything is more of the passing day than beautiful flowers, and hardly anything, of everyday use, of more lasting value than a rare and well-bound book. Yet the exhibits had harmony in combination, for the florist is right in thinking that many who love flowers also love old books. One book belonged there by virtue of its contents, being a noted early English book on gardening, printed in 1656. Two of the others, Increase Mather's "War With the Indians," printed in London, in 1676, and the copy of Drake's "History of Boston," presented to and autographed by Charles Dickens, had their interest for all true Bostonians. And the wisdom of the florist was justified by the number of pedestrians who stopped and looked.

A GENEROUS response should follow the request of the American Committee for Devastated France, issued from Laon, for illustrated magazines or newspapers to help in teaching the school children until such time as the schools can be properly equipped with textbooks. "The people of America," says the appeal, "cannot realize that since 1914 not a book, nor a picture, nor a map has been seen in this war-devastated country." Six thousand children, in round numbers, are now going to school, but the schoolrooms are rudely improvised shelters, and school equipment is altogether lacking. It becomes a matter of "teaching by scrapbook," and the teachers appeal to America for the material out of which they may compose such volumes.

FROM the Boston Tea Party to the indignation of the handful of white settlers who hold the north of Australia against all comers seems a long stretch. But the latter's war cry "No taxation without representation" has an old-fashioned sound. The citizens of Darwin, capital of the Northern Territory, are clamoring for representation in Parliament, and, to emphasize their protest, are refusing to pay taxes. If it were possible to multiply the pioneers by five there would probably be no difficulty in granting them the representation which they seek, but under present conditions federal Australia, as represented by statesmen in Melbourne, finds the situation a little difficult.

A CHANGE that certainly adds much to the interest of autograph collecting is visible in the merchandising of these souvenirs of famous individuals. The time was when an autograph was an autograph, interesting for and by itself, and collected as one more signature added to a collection. The tendency nowadays is to ask more of the autograph: it must be appended to something interesting and personal to the writer. Valuable historical or personal letters, in other words, find a ready market, and are held to be worth paying for; but the autograph alone finds comparatively few buyers. Just now, therefore, the average autograph sells to little profit.

ALTHOUGH trade between Britain and Germany has been resumed, Australia has not lifted its prohibition, and even goods from countries adjacent to Germany must carry a certificate from a British consul or they will be liable to seizure and confiscation. In view of this fact, a good deal of quiet amusement was recently caused by the statement that a shipment of alleged German potash was on its way to Australia in one of the Commonwealth Government's own steamers. Australia is inquiring into the country of origin of the 3000 tons of potash, which were loaded at Rotterdam. It will be interesting to observe whether or not Australia will seize goods consigned to itself and carried in its own ship.